The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 56.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The snow blockade of the Central Pacific is broken.

—The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,000,000.

—The women temperance crusaders made a fresh start in Chicago on Tuesday.

—Bishop Cummins has been appointed pastor of the First Reformed Episcopal church in New York.

—Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, has commuted the sentence of John Day, sentenced to be hung at Pine Bluff on Friday next for murder, to twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

—A horrible case of wife-murder occurred at Peoria, Ill., last Monday night. Thomas Fitzgerald, a drunken wife-beater, literally pounded his wife to death in a fit of drunken fury.

—In the Mayor's Court in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Tuesday, Charles Durham, a negro prisoner, made a desperate attack on Robinson Alexander, a colored lawyer, cutting him severely in the back.

—The Ohio Constitutional Convention has completed the elective franchise article. It differs from the present article in providing that Ohio soldiers and sailors in the militia service shall be entitled to vote.

—On Monday night the prisoners in the penitentiary at Laramie, W. T., surprised and overpowered the guard, took the keys, opened the cell doors of several others, and nine of them escaped, taking three horses with them.

—The New York Crispins who struck on Monday for eight hours a day were joined yesterday by others. The manufacturers state that they cannot pay for eight hours' work what is now paid for ten hours.

—A desperate encounter took place in Davies county, Ky., on Tuesday, between William Davis and Louis Sublett. Sublett suspected Davis of improper intimacy with his wife. Davis was fatally injured. Sublett surrendered himself.

—Senator Sumner had two serious attacks of angina pectoris last night, which have seriously alarmed his friends. It is a recurrence of his former disease, and is thought to have been brought on by his recent efforts in the Senate Chamber.

—The Howard Court of Inquiry assembled at noon on Tuesday. All the members were present excepting Col. Getty. The court organized. The session was mainly devoted to hearing correspondences of the War Department relating to the alleged irregularities.

—The women's temperance movement is making steady progress in Ithaca, N. Y. The first out door work resulted in a complete victory for the ladies. A committee called upon the druggists, all of whom signed the pledge not to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

—A number of ladies in Brooklyn quietly inaugurated saloon visitation on Tuesday. At a saloon on Bridge street they were politely received by the astonished proprietor. They prayed with and exhorted him to abandon his business. They promised to re-visit him on Sunday.

—A band of twelve Mexicans, well armed, drove through a thickly populated ranche in Texas about two hundred head of cattle on the night of the 8th. Depredations of this sort since Cortinas' reign at Matamoras are becoming more frequent than before. The United States troops are too few in number to protect persons and property.

—It was positively asserted in Washington last night by a prominent gentleman that to-day the President will withdraw the nomination of General Hillyer as General Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, at the request of that gentleman, and that he will send his name to the Senate as Naval Officer of the port of New York, instead of Laflin.

—The House Committee on Judiciary has directed General Butler to report back the Bankrupt bill to the House, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, and that a committee of conference be asked. The committee are nearly equally divided, but the majority are inclined to adhere to the House bill repealing the law.

—In the U. S. District Court in Chicago, on Tuesday, before Judges Drummond and Blodgett, the case of A. K. Jessup, a stockholder in the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, asking for an injunction restraining various counties in Illinois through which that road runs from collecting taxes on its capital stock under the late assessment of the State board of assessment equalization, came up for argument.

—The funeral of ex-President Fillmore will take place from St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, to-morrow. There will be a military and civil procession. A telegram has been dispatched to ex-President Andrew Johnson, soliciting his attendance. The body will be conveyed to St. Paul's Cathedral early to-morrow morning, where it will lie in state, with a guard of honor from the United States troops at Fort Porter, and the public will be allowed to view the remains.

—Lizzie L. King, alias Kate Stoddard, now in the Brooklyn jail, charged with the murder of Charles Goodrich in March, 1873, publishes a long statement of what she knows about the tragedy. She says that on the night of Goodrich's death she retired early, leaving him reading a paper in the dining room. She slept over two hours, when she was awakened by the report of a pistol. She dressed and ran down stairs, and found Goodrich lying on the floor with his own revolver near his feet. She thought he had committed suicide, but subsequent developments led her to believe that possibly he might have been murdered. According to her story no confession of murder was ever made by her to the police. Rescue she knows nothing of, and as to Belle Myers, she never saw her until she appeared as a witness in the case.

FOREIGN.

—The London *News* contains an appreciative obituary article on the late President Fillmore.

—M. Emile Ollivier will probably be admitted to the French Academy without a public reception.

—In the French Assembly, on Monday, M. De Keratry presented a petition in which M. Gambetta is accused of having sacrificed national defense to political designs. The Deputies of the Right resolved to demand the immediate consideration of the petition.

—Additional dispatches from the Gold Coast report that General Woolsley recrossed the river Prah on February 15th. Three of the six Kings tributary to King Koffee have given in their submission to British supremacy. The Ashantee throne is considered at an end and the kingdom hopelessly disrupted.

—The London *Telegraph* publishes a long statement, signed by Charles Orton, in which the writer confesses that he recognized the Tichborne claimant as his brother the first time he saw him, and that silence was on his part bought with five pounds paid monthly for a year and the promise of a thousand or two additional at the conclusion of the trial.

—Stanley, the New York *Herald* correspondent, telegraphs from Lisbon as follows: "The negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolsley and the King of the Ashantees have been completed. The King agrees to pay fifty thousand ounces in gold and renounces all claim to Adansi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Appoloma and the coast, promises to keep the road free of bush from Coomassie to the river Prah, protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices, and keep the peace forever, if circumstances permit. A garrison will be kept at Prahsu."

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle: receipts 2,700 head; market dull for shipping steers; buyers holding for lower prices; good to choice native steers $5@5.50; lot of extra $5.85; good Texan and Indian $4.50@4.60; native feeders $4.45@4.65; shipments 300. Hogs: receipts 5,735 head; active, firm and unchanged; $4.30@5.45 for common to good; $5.50@5.70 for choice; shipments 3771. Sheep: 974 head; firm and steady for good, with sales at $5 37, and lot of fancy at $7.00.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 10.—Beef cattle: receipts 370; prices fully as firm as last week; choice $9.25@9.75; extra $8.50@9; first quality $7.50@8.25; second do. $6@7.25; third do. $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 851; market firm at last week's prices; sheep $3@4.75 each; extra $8@7.25.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Oats quiet and weak at 60@61c. Hay dull and lower; prime $19; choice $21. Lard dull; tierce 9@9¾; keg 9@9¼c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 96c; Cincinnati $1.01. Others unchanged. Cotton: demand slack; sales of 400 bales; prices easier, with yesterday's improvement nearly lost; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@14c; low middling to strict low middlings 14¾@15¼c; middlings to strict middlings 15¾@16c; good middlings 16¾@17c; receipts 5,046; exports: continent 4,008; coastwise 250; stock 290,453; unsold 196 700.

THE Lee and Plummer well, at Petrolia, has settled down to four hundred barrels per day. The Hatch and Farrel well is doing four hundred barrels daily.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Excitement in the House over the Sanborn Contracts.

Ohio River Improvement.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The Register of the Treasury Vindicated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

Mr. Allison, Register of the Treasury.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* recently stated in his dispatches that "the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Scott) has now four important positions in the Treasury Department under his patronage, viz.: The Register, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Commissioner of Customs, and First Auditor."

It is proper here to state that the *Herald's* statement above quoted is simply inaccurate and absurd, and evidently intended to injure Senator Scott and the administration, and at the same time create a sensation.

Should vacancies occur in any of those offices, doubtless the Senators from that State would exert a potent influence in filling them, but they do not claim to "control" either. In regard to the Register, I have made some inquiry, and I am warranted in stating that there has been no thought of any change. Mr. Allison stands higher to day as an efficient administrative officer than at any previous time, and enjoys the confidence of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The recent investigation instituted by the Committee on Appropriations, in order to ascertain where reductions could be made, brought out the following exhibit from Mr. Allison, Register of the Treasury: At the close of the fiscal year, 30th of June, 1869, the number of employes in the Register's office was 369, and the expenses for that year amounted to $379,813.33. Allison entered upon the duties of the office in April, 1869, and immediately inaugurated a system of retrenchment, which he has steadily pursued up to this time, with the most gratifying results.

The number of persons now employed is 224, a reduction of 145 in numbers employed. The expenses for the year ending 30th of June, 1873, amounted to $251,567.74, or an actual saving of nearly one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The Committee were highly gratified by Mr. Allison's exhibit.

Senators Cameron and Scott are both warm supporters of Mr. Allison, and the intimations of the *Herald* that there is to be a change in the *Register's* Bureau is without foundation in fact. There may, however, be changes in the office of the Secretary and some of the other bureaus. A change is contemplated in the Bureau of the Commissioner of Customs, as stated in my dispatch published on the 5th inst.

Exciting Debate in the House of Representatives.

One of the most exciting debates of the session took place in the House to-day. Mr. Beck, in the course of his speech on the financial situation, incidentally alluded to the Sanborn contracts and the spy system, when General Butler sprang angrily to his feet and made a most vehement defense of Sanborn and his accomplices and the plan of employing spies. Mr. Foster replied in the same excited manner, showing up the Sanborn atrocity in its true light, and completely demolishing Butler's elaborate defenses. Messrs. Dawes, Hawley and others followed in support of Mr. Foster, who really needed no support at all, being able at any time to floor Ben. Butler single-handed. The debate elicited the important fact that spies and informers have but one friend in the House, Ben. Butler was completely dumbfounded and cowed up.

Ohio River Improvement.

George H. Thurston, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio River, had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War and General Humphreys, Chief Engineer, in reference to the radical improvement of the Ohio river by hydraulic gates and movable dams, recommended by Gen. Weitzel and Col. Merrill, the practical working of which will, it is claimed, definitely settle the plans for the improvement of the Ohio river. The Secretary expressed himself favorable to the proposed improvement, and was in hopes that Congress would make the requisite appropriations.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

District of Columbia Investigation.

The District Investigating Committee has been engaged to-day in examining Wm. O. Syphax, formerly Superintendent of the Colored Schools of Washington, in regard to the condition of their affairs when he went out of office on July 1, 1871. He testified that at that date all the debts of the colored schools had been paid, and there was a balance of $2,700 to to their credit in the treasury.

The counsel for the memorialists handed to the chairman (Senator Thurman) a document, which, he said, had been prepared in compliance with an order of the Committee, requiring the memorialists to present specific charges. This paper will not, however, be accessible to the reporters until after it shall have been formally submitted to the committee.

The Committee went into secret session to read and consider the memorialists' charges. When the doors were opened Mr. Thurman announced that the Committee would order the memorialists' charges to be printed, and before pursuing the investigation, they would give the Board of Public Works an opportunity, if they so desired, to make a written reply to the specific charges. He further states that counsel for the memorialists had submitted a motion that the Committee issue subpœnas *duces tecum* to compel the attendance of witnesses, with various private papers. The Committee had decided that prior to giving any such motion it would be expedient to hear the argument from the counsels as to the power and duty of the Committee to compel the production of private papers, and especially to hear the argument as to what certainty of averment and description should be required as a condition precedent to granting such motion, and whether the question how far the rules of evidence prevalent in courts should be applied to an investigating committee. He, therefore, announced that next Thursday would be assigned for hearing the argument on the above questions, and he furthermore suggested that the counsel should consent to the admission of certified copies of sundry hotel registers in Philadelphia and New York, for the production of which subpœnas *duces tecum* were applied for, and thus save unnecessary expenses. The specific charges were then read. They relate to alleged collusion between the Board of Public Works and outside rings of contractors, by means of which, it is charged, contracts were extravagantly and fraudulently awarded.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

Business Before Congress.

The transportation or inter State commerce question, which is regarded by many members, east and west, as of great importance, may prevent the taking up of the currency question in the House on Wednesday, the day set. The Senate for a long time struggled with the same question, and at length referred it back to the Committe on Finance. It is believed there are Senators sufficient in favor of more currency to carry a bill for the reissue of the forty-four millions of legal tenders, and also for an increased issue of bank circulation sufficient to make the whole paper circulation $800,000,000, or perhaps free banking. The bill to be discussed in the House on the 11th is bill 1572, reported by Maynard of the Committee on Banking and Currency, entitled "A bill to amend the several acts providing a national currency and to establish free banking and for other purposes." It is, of course, open to amendment, and may be so greatly changed that it is useless to mention its provisions. It may be passed as a compromise measure, though several Representatives who favor an increase of currency oppose section 8 of the bill, which authorizes the issue by the Treasury from June next, each month two millions of United States non-interest bearing notes, payable in gold two years after date, as a substitute for a similar amount of United States notes now in circulation, to be destroyed, all excess of gold, after paying interest on public debt, &c., to be hereafter retained in the Treasury for the redemption of these gold notes.

War Measures Before the Military Committee.

Several war measures are before the House Committee on Military Affairs which are not yet perfected. Its fortification bill, which passed the House, was reported to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Its bill reducing the army to the extent of seven regiments, favored by its Chairman, General Coburn, and others, but opposed by one at least of the Committee, will cause much debate before becoming a law, as the army interests in both Houses will oppose any reduction.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, though deferring most action until a less economical spirit shall pervade Congress, has agreed to a joint resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of our navy. It directs the appointment of a Committee, to consist of two Senators and three members of the House, to inquire into the condition of the navy, its adaptability to the necessities of the country, the method of enlisting, and the system pursued at the navy-yards, to report at the next session of Congress.

Bill to Regulate Commerce by Railroads.

The bill reported from the Committee on Railroads and Canals by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States, has been discussed daily since its introduction on the 3d inst., and also during the night session of the 8th. The measure is regarded with much interest, both by the representatives of the produce consumers in the east and by those of the producers in the west. It is such a new measure, so different from any previous legislation, that no one's mind is made up on the question, and the result is utterly indefinite.

Life Saving Stations on the Lakes.

The Revenue Marine Bureau is collecting, for the sub-committee having in charge the subject of applying the life saving stations to the lakes, statistics showing the wrecks along the dangerous localities of the lakes. Although the system of obtaining such facts have been heretofore very imperfect, it has been ascertained that during quite a recent period large loss of life has occurred, the result of wrecks along the lakes, involving several million dollars worth of property. The committee, with the facts thus far in their possession, are convinced of the necessity of these stations on the lakes. It is also proposed to erect a station at Point Lobos, near San Francisco, a very dangerous locality at the mouth of the Golden Gate.

The Bankrupt Bill.

It will be recollected that the President, in his last annual message, said many reasons might be urged for the total repeal of the bankrupt act of 1867, and recommended that so much of it as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment be repealed. Much attention has already been given to the subject in both houses. A majority of the House Judiciary Committee have heretofore adhered to their first decision in favor of a total repeal, and have considered the Senate amendments to their bill, and decided on a non-concurrence therein. They are, however, going through the entire law, examining every sentence, and will make such thorough work of it that a bill may finally be produced which will be satisfactory to both houses. The involuntary bankruptcy clause will doubtless be repealed, but if the House Judiciary Committee finally refuse to change their views, no bankrupt law is likely to pass this session.

DIAMOND.

THE "PENNSYLVANIA."

Yesterday's Meeting of Stockholders.

A Very Large Attendance—The Present Management Endorsed—Colonel Scott's Assailants Flanked—The Board Ask for a Full Investigation—A Fair Proposition.

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad held their twenty seventh annual meeting in Philadelphia. Musical Fund Hall was selected as headquarters, and the meeting was a very large one. The Hall was crowded, and it is estimated that fully two thousand persons were present.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, was called upon to preside, after which the annual reports were read, giving in detail the history of the company's operations in every department during the past year.

A Flank Movement.

Appended to the report, were the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, A desire has been expressed by many shareholders that a committee should be appointed by this meeting to examine all the property of the company, and prepare a full exhibit of its real value; and

WHEREAS, The management of the company desire, in order to meet the views of shareholders that a committee of stockholders be appointed to investigate the condition of the company in every respect; therefore be it

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors as just read be printed in pamphlet form for the information of the stockholders; that a committee of seven shareholders of this company, entirely disconnected from its management and operation, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting and by him be requested to serve as a committee to examine and report into the condition of the company; to make an appraisement of the value of the roads, shops, machinery, real estate, depots, bonds, stocks and all other assets of the company, also to examine into the liabilities and obligations of the Company, including all its guarantees for other lines, with the source of revenue to meet the same; also, its contracts and relations with other companies and parties of every kind, and to report the results of this examination to the shareholders in such form as said committee may deem most advisable for the interest and information of the shareholders, either by printed report for distribution, or at their option by calling a meeting of the shareholders to present their report, giving thirty days' notice of such meeting by advertising in the usual form.

Resolved, That the President, Directors and officers of the company be requested to furnish such committee with all useful information and facilities to enable them to accomplish the object of their appointment.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of seven shareholders of this company to recommend, after conferring with the President, a ticket for directors to be voted by the shareholders at the next annual election, as directed by the existing resolution, adopted by the shareholders, February 1, 1858.

Resolved, That in the event of any of the shareholders declining, or being unable to serve on either of the foregoing committees, His Honor, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, as chairman of this meeting, be authorized and requested to fill such vacancies by the appointment of other shareholders of this company, who may be in like manner entirely disconnected from its management and operations.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted with applause, showing very plainly to which side the majority of the stockholders leaned.

Trying to Raise a Breeze.

Notwithstanding this unanimity, some of the stockholders expressed themselves, and a short series of resolutions was offered by one of them, who subsequently yielded to the general sentiment and withdrew. The resolutions from the managers were also adopted.

Col. Scott's Position.

Col. Scott expressed a desire to have a thorough investigation. He believed it would completely vindicate the management. He denied in the most positive terms that he had ever received a cent of compensation from any of the roads connected with the Pennsylvania Central.

The committee was not announced, but the appointments, it was understood, would be made in a short time, possibly within the next few days.

The meeting was a very lively one, but was generally harmonious, and passed off much more quietly than had been anticipated.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—River thirty-two feet six inches, and rising. Arrived—Shannon and Exporter, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Paragon, New Orleans; Pat Rogers, Memphis; Julia No. 2, Kanawha river.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Raining all day. River rising steadily; now within 15 inches of high water mark, and running over everywhere except at the highest points. The Hunt Pickney levee, near Sunflower Landing, has been broken, and the water is rushing through into Sunflower and Yazoo bottoms. A great deal of damage has already been done. Further damage is anticipated. Arrived—Legal Tender, White river; Lee, New Orleans. Departed—St. Genevieve, St. Louis; Belle of Texas, Pine Bluff.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg; Howard, New Orleans. Departed—Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; Helena, Vicksburg; Hobbs, Wheeling. River rising slowly, with about 18 feet to Cairo. Cloudy and cold. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line, Hunkers, of Galena, was elected President, and Ansyl Phillips, of St. Louis, director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. S. McCune.

EVANSVILLE, March 10.—Cloudy, and signs of snow; mercury 42 to 56; growing colder. River 33 2 10 by the mark, and falling. Up—Sherlock, 7 P. M.. Mary Davage, 11; Red Cloud, 12:15 A. M.; Fearless, 7; Fayette and Roberts, 9; Arlington, 7:30; Arkansas Belle, 10; Mary Ament, 4 P. M. Down—Thompson Dean, 11:45 P. M.; Thos. W. Means, 7 A. M.; Silverthorn, 3 P. M.; Quickstep and Tarascon, 5. Business active.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—River falling slowly; 17 feet 8 inches on shoals. Cloudy; threatening rain. Arrived—Ella Hughes, from above. Departed—Sam Roberts, Kanawha Salt Works; Burkesville, Paducah; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE March 10.—River about stationary, with 11 feet 6 inches in canal and 9 feet 6 inches in Indian Pass. Arrived—Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed—Sherlock, Cincinnati. Weather clear.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—No arrivals. Departed—Robert Mitchell and C. B. Church, Cincinnati; R. E. Lee, mouth of White river. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, ILL., March 9.—Arrived—Illewild, Evansville, 4 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Franklin, Memphis, 2 P. M. River risen 4 inches. Cloudy; mercury 48.

THE INDIANS.

Raid into Texas.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Lieutenant General Sheridan is in receipt of dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, giving information from the Kiowa and Comanche agency, in Texas, to the 19th of February. Captain Haworth's young men had just returned from the Comanche camp, where they had been counting the people, and reported that in a recent raid a number of Indians had been killed, variously reported at twelve and twenty-two. But one or two of the raiding party escaped. "This shows," says Col. Davidson, "that the reservation Indians, in spite of their promises before the council held last October, have not ceased to raid into Texas."

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The steamer City of Brussels, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The steamships City of Baltimore and Spain, from Liverpool, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—The steamship Wisconsin, before reported partially disabled, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Interesting Items of Yesterday's Legislative Proceedings.

"Informers" Required to Make Good their Charges—A Bill for Clergymen—Railroad Magnates in Town—Appropriations Approved—The General bill Postponed—Senator Scott to Decide To-Day.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1874.

SENATE.

"Local Option."

The petitions in reference to Local Option are still coming in. Mr. Rutan to-day presented remonstrances against, and petitions for, a repeal.

Paying Canvassers.

Mr. McCLURE read in place a bill providing for payment of the canvassers in the late election.

"No Dodging."

Mr. WARHAM, a bill requiring the informer, in any "liquor case," to prosecute the case after he has once entered it. This is a measure which seems likely to pass without opposition, and if carried out, would prevent many suits which are often entered out of malice, and in which the informer after accomplishing his purpose, "dodges" the responsibility of making his case good. The bill makes the informer liable for costs, and it is therefore made his interest to go on with the law when once begun.

Hymeneal.

Mr. FITCH, an act to empower clergymen and others authorized to join parties in marriage, to make the same more secure against further trouble, by administering oaths to the chief participants and the attending witnesses. Clergymen will appreciate this little bill.

The "Railroaders" Conference.

Mr. GRAHAM asked for and obtained the use of the Senate chamber for Thursday evening (to-morrow) for the conference of the Finance Committee and railroad managers in reference to the bill now before the Legislature, for imposing a tax on private corporations. Some of the "big guns" are already here, and the arguments on the disputed points promise to be interesting and earnest.

Bills Progressing.

A number of bills of minor importance were passed to second reading to day.

Confirmed.

John B. Rath, of Erie, was confirmed as Sealer of Weights and Measures for that county. The nominations of several parties for Notaries Public were also confirmed.

HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the public calendar.

The "General Appropriations."

The first bill on the calendar was the General Appropriation bill, which was called up.

A number of members expressed a desire for "more light" in reference to certain appropriations.

Mr. CROSS said the committee was not ready to debate the bill in detail, and he therefore asked that it be laid aside for the present, which was agreed to.

The special bill for an appropriation to the Western Penitentiary to pay officers, and provide for additions to the building, was disposed of in a similar manner.

The special bills making appropriations for the House of Refuge, and Dixmont Hospital, were passed as reported heretofore.

The South Side Water Bill.

The South Side Water Bill next came up, but Mr Hays had it postponed until next Tuesday.

Police Justices.

Mr. CHRISTY read in place, a bill authorizing the Courts to appoint Police Justices.

Samuel on "Free Passes."

Mr. JOSEPHS—he of Philadelphia—came to the front to-day with a bill to impose a fine of five dollars, for the issue of a free pass. Samuel's specimen of locularity went over under the rules.

Judicial Terms.

Mr. NEWMYER, an act fixing a time for the commencement of the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Law Judges.

Mr. BATES, a bill repealing the Crawford County Library act.

Newmyer's Bills.

The two bills presented by Mr. NEWMYER on Monday, make these provisions:

First: Is the act providing that the resignation of a member of either branch of the Legislature shall not be conclusive unless the same shall have been previously accepted upon by the House of which he is a member, and accepted by the vote of two-thirds of all elected;

Also, a bill providing that any person who, directly or indirectly, by offer or promises of money or position, or shall by any way attempt to corrupt Legislatures or members of Councils, or city, county or borough officials, shall be punished on conviction thereof with a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years at the discretion of the court.

Pardon.

There is a delegation here arguing the pardon of Lottie Lamont, who was convicted in your Criminal Court a few weeks ago of keeping a house of prostitution, and sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Masonic.

The members of the Masonic fraternity held a grand reception at the new Masonic Hall, to-night, which proved very enjoyable, and was generally pronounced a success. ARCTIC.

Senator Scott in Town—He Will Decide To-morrow.

Senator John Scott arrived in town this evening. He has since been in close consultation with the Allegheny delegation. He will remain until to-morrow at four o'clock. He promises to settle the vexed question of the United States District Attorneyship before he leaves town again. Thus far, however, he has given no intimation of his choice.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 11, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, brisk and occasionally high north to west winds, low temperature, partly cloudy weather and occasionally light snow will prevail.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh to very brisk northwest to northeast winds and partly cloudy weather, with increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the upper lake region and south over the Ohio valley and Missouri, clear weather, low temperature and fresh to brisk northwest to northeast winds.

The Ohio and Cumberland rivers will fall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Election.

CONCORD, March 10.—Election returns from fifty-two towns give McCutchins 7,781 votes, Weston 8 013, and Blackmer 275. Last year the same towns gave Straw 7,688, Weston 7,368, and Blackmer and scattering 295. The Democratic net gain is 512. If the remaining towns come in on the same ratio of Republican loss, Weston will be elected by a popular vote.

Returns from 104 towns give McCutchins 16,971, Weston 17,487, and Blackmer 896. The same towns last year gave Straw 16,997, Weston 16,616, and Blackmer and scattering 825. The Republican loss in 104 towns is 968.

Later.—Returns from 131 towns give an aggregate vote of 46 711. Of this McCutchins has 22,321, Weston 23,193, and Blackmer 1,297. The same towns last year gave Straw 22,169, Weston 21,301, and Blackmer and scattering 1,112.—a Republican loss in 131 towns of 1,925.

Latest.—Returns from 147 towns give McCutchins 26 345, Weston 26 685, and Blackmer 1,521 - Republican net loss 2,158. There may be no choice for Governor by the people.

Religious Amendment to the Constitution.

DAYTON, O., March 10.—A convention to secure a recognition of the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the several States was in session here to-day. The attendance was not large. Resolutions were adopted in accordance with the object of the convention. The third denounced the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the Cincinnati Bible-in-the-schools case, that the religion which the fathers deemed essential to good government is not Christianity, but the religion of man as a mere deism, or something lower, is revolutionary in its character, and at variances with the history of the legislation of Ohio from its origin, and with the practice of the Courts under it, and that the necessary effect of this decision, if followed to its last results, must be to set aside all the laws which rest for their foundation on the doctrine of the Christian religion, particularly on the Sabbath laws, laws against blasphemy, and on the subject of marriage and divorces. The fifth is a petition to the Ohio Constitutional Convention to insert in the bill of rights the words "The Christian Religion," or submit the proposition to the people. The sixth—that morality cannot be maintained without the Christian religion. Seventh—that the women's temperance movement is the direct outgrowth of Christianity. Eighth—that these resolutions be submitted to the Constitutional Convention, and that a State organization with these objects be formed.

PRAYER CRUSADE.

The Reform Movement in Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 10.—There was no general engagement at the Wabash daily prayer meetings in the church, and there was no saloon raid. There was a big fight before the Commissioners, who so far have refused to grant permits to the most respectable saloon keepers. The temperance men have adopted the worrying policy, but this morning the Commissioners required them to put on record the parties they represent, who shall be liable for the costs if defeated. This caused some stir, and the Court adjourned a short time to give an opportunity for the lawyers to produce clients. In the meantime the saloons whose permits expired have closed up. In front of one of them yesterday parties were seen drinking beer from bottles on the street. Included in the party was a prominent wholesale liquor man and grocery keeper. Hon. Wm. Baxter, author of the present temperance bill, spoke here to-night to a large crowd at Trinity Church. He took strong grounds in favor of the ladies' movement.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—Sixty-two ladies, divided into five squads, labored in their crusade to-day with about the usual experience. About forty places were visited, but no signatures were obtained to the dealers' pledge. At several places heretofore visited saloon and grocery keepers frankly told the ladies that their visits were getting to be a nuisance and must be stopped. At several places the ladies were refused permission to pray on the sidewalks.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Large temperance mass meetings were held to-night in Wesley chapel, and Vine street Methodist Episcopal church. There will be a mass meeting of the woman to-morrow afternoon, and mass meetings in two churches on Thursday night. Friday has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer in all the churches. Resolutions were adopted by the women to commence the circulation of property holders', dealers', physicians' and druggists' pledges at once, and to visit the wives of saloon keepers. To-morrow the city will be districted and the work will commence very soon by small committees in a quiet way, something like the Worcester (Massachusetts) plan. Two grocers dealing in liquors were reported as having abandoned the traffic. The organization for work has not been fully completed, and the enrollments of workers have not been perfected. The subject excites general interest.

DAYTON, O., March 10.—Tais was another day of intense excitement. The crusaders marched this afternoon in three detachments of twenty each, and entered fifteen saloons on Fifth and West Third streets. Their operations were of the ordinary character. A great, turbulent rabble followed them from place to place, and the turmoil at times was almost deafening. The voices of prayer and song were frequently inaudible. Ribald jests were bandied by the outside mob, with indecent loud talk and rough swearing. Crowds of beer drinkers pursued into the invested saloons and drank as fast as they could, mocking the praying women with loud blasphemy and louder bacchanalian songs. Even women joined in the ribaldry, and at one place flung out bits of bologna and fragments of crackers among the crusading women, who meekly bore these galling insults and persisted in prayer. The band which went to West Third street passed the corporation line to the saloons where the veterans from the Soldiers' Home mostly meet, and being beyond police protection, were subjected to the most shameful insults by bummers, who have no pecuniary interest in the saloons, but seemed to delight in their uninterrupted license to be as vulgar as blackguards can be. As a matter of course the tendency of this infamous conduct is to inflame the public mind. This was demonstrated tonight by the greatest temperance mass meeting yet held. Masses of people crowded into the First Presbyterian church auditorium until no standing room remained. Then they filled up the large Sunday school room, and others went away disappointed, utterly unable to see or hear. Prayer, praise and exhortations were going on in all three places simultaneously, and were maintained until a late hour. The insults which stung the women to the quick were meekly reported, and the effect was to intensify the feeling and to make the crusaders more determined than ever. The police labor patiently and heroically to protect the women and preserve the peace, but their task is difficult and delicate. The work will be resumed tomorrow.

DAYTON, OHIO, March 10.—A telegram from Greenville, Darke county, announces the complete extirpation of all the saloons, nineteen of every kind, so that no liquor of any kind can be bought. This after only two weeks' labor. The conquest is marvelous, Greenville being one of the most turbulent places in this valley. The town is blazing with enthusiasm.

COLUMBUS, O., March 10.—The temperance mass meeting at City Hall to-night was an immense affair, and more than usual interest was manifested. The exercises consisted of short speeches by volunteers, both male and female. A letter was read from Rufus Mains, a prominent grocer, who has heretofore stoutly opposed the whole movement, completely surrendering and volunteering to sign the pledge not to sell any more liquor himself, or rent any building to any one who will not pledge themselves not to sell liquor on the premises. A resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature not to pass the bill now before them, which provides for the removal of the present police commissioners.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—In the House this morning the House bill to provide for at least two examinations of county treasurers each year, and as much oftener as the Probate Judges may deem it necessary, was passed.

In the Senate the Senate bill authorizing Commissioners to pay the rewards offered in jails for nonpayment of fines and costs to perform hard labor until such fines and costs are paid, was passed.

In the House this afternoon the following bills were passed: Senate bill attaching a penalty to violations of the law regulating the rates of transportation by railroad companies; House bill to exempt from execution or seizure any fund set apart by a benevolent association or societies for the families of a deceased member; House bill to make it a cause for a change of venue for the attorney of either party to be a law partner of the justice before whom a case is up for trial; and Senate bill to authorize the County Commissioners to widen or deepen ditches.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted for displaying flags on the State House at half mast on Thursday, in respect to the memory of the late Millard Fillmore. The House bill requiring County Auditors to keep a book of additions and deductions was passed.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

MEETINGS.

☞ A MASS MEETING

OF THE

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE

Will be held under the auspices of the

TEMPERANCE AL

IN TH

Second U. P

Stockton avenue, Allegh
McMILLIN,

Thursday Evenin

At 7½ o'clock, to protest agai
Iniquitous Liquor Bill now befo

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

WILL REMOVE TO THEIR

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

No. 171 FEDERAL STREET,

ON OR ABOUT THE 23d INST.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—PUPILS TO LEARN EMBROIDERING, Stitching and all kinds of Worsted work. Apply at 124 Ohio street, Allegheny City. mar11:597

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A furnished room with board within 5 minutes' walk of Postoffice. Address, stating terms, Box F, Gazette office. mh7

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESman is a Wholesale Commission House by a gentleman who has been in the business. Can command considerable trade, and gives the best of city references. Address "J. M. D.," 58 South Diamond, Allegheny. mh6:97

WANTED—INFORMATION CONCERNing my son, WILLIAM MURDOCH, who left his home Saturday, the 7th day of March. When he left he wore brown pants, blue and brown vest and gray coat. He is 14 years of age, with blue eyes. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received at Bloomfield, 16th ward.

JOHN MURDOCH.

mh9

LOST.

LOST.

March 10th, on Smithfield street, a PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by JAS. T. WRAY in favor of MILLS & CO. for $600. All persons are warned not to negotiate said note, as payment is stopped.

MILLS & CO.

PITTSBURGH, March 11, 1874. mh11

LOST—CHAIN BRACELET—ON SABBATH EVENING, between Penn and Grant, Allegheny, and First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, via Diamond, Wood street and Fifth avenue, a GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, with slide. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of W. & D. RIDDLE'S, 127

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
V. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$6 00
Do. for six months	3 00
Do. for three months	1 50
Do. for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 50
Clubs of ten	14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

WE are under obligations to Hon. Columbus Delano for a copy of the United States official Register for 1873. It is handsomely bound, and a very valuable document.

THE steamship "Pennsylvania" of the new line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, has proven herself a staunch vessel, although severe loss was suffered among her officers. It has been violently stormy on the Atlantic for a fortnight past.

THE Ashantee expedition is reported to be an entire success,—the King having agreed to pay the indemnity demanded,—and signing a treaty prepared by General Wolsley. One thousand ounces of gold was forwarded as the advance payment on indemnity account.

IT is not particularly consoling information that comes from Congress, to the effect that there will be a large number of speeches yet on finance, before any definite action is taken. We are gratified to know that they are on the right side,—but what is wanted now is not talk, but action.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia yesterday, and very largely attended. An effort was to have been made to get up an issue with the management and bear the stock; but the Directors shrewdly avoided this by proposing that a committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the company. This was adopted, and the other proceedings were entirely harmonious.

WE are gratified at the action of Mr. Newmyer, in presenting bill in the Legislature, looking to preventing members from resigning when investigations are pending. We are not at all clear that Speaker McCormick did wisely in permitting Dimmick to resign. The precedent offered was not at all clear. But as this was done, we are gratified that there is a prospect of having legislation to prevent such things in the future. We hope a suitable bill on the subject may be passed.

THE Civil Rights bill, pending in Congress, is being anxiously watched by the colored people. They are nervous lest the present session of Congress shall pass by without action being taken on the bill, introduced at an early stage of the session. Elsewhere in this issue we give some remarks penned by a colored person, who evidently is fearful that justice will not be done the colored race. Our understanding is, that Congress proposes to pass the bill during the session now pending.

AN ANALYSIS of Disraeli's cabinet, made by an acute observer and writer, puts Lords Salisbury, Cairns and Derby at its head, after Disraeli, in point of ability. It numbers only twelve in all, and this is a smaller number, by four or five, than Gladstone had. Lord Salisbury takes the Secretaryship for India, as the best man to meet the famine difficulty. Derby takes the foreign office, a post he has held before. He is thought to be not unlike Granville, in his views of foreign policy. Cairns is to be Lord Chancellor, and manage the law department of the Government. Sir Stafford Northcote is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer,—a weak man for the place, while A. B. Cross goes to the Home Office, and Gathorne Hardy is made War Secretary.

THE trade showing of the country since the first of January is full of healthy promise to the business of the country. Says the New York *Herald:* "We have imported since the first of January merchandise to the amount of $70,686,652. In the corresponding period of last year the amount was $82,471,621. The difference is nearly twelve millions. The exports this year have amounted to $47,412,304. Last year up to the same date they were $44,299,975. The difference is $3,112,329. Thus the trade in our favor this year over that of last year amounts to upwards of fifteen millions. If we can go on in this way, and improve upon it, there will be less demand abroad for our gold, premium may decline, and we may approximate to a specie basis. The problem of specie payments is to be solved by the balance of trade." This is from a journal which simply takes facts as it finds them; yet it will be seen that these facts strongly sustain the views we have heretofore expressed.

IT WOULD seem that Mr. Sumner's opposition to a measure is more beneficial than is his favor, at times. He displayed an insolent hostility to the interests of the white ... ary was discharging ... pect of the enterprise, ... to elucidate. He ... money, in its aid, by ... to a charge of bribery ... Hawley is out in a ... had been concerned, and ... utter injustice to the *Legal Journal*, ... that the $3 Patrick said that if the opinion of ... Judge in an entirely different case was to ... govern a juror in the hearing in which he was engaged, he saw no use in laying down the law at all. His Honor further said that the object in summoning Mr. Dodge was to set at rest any misapprehension that might exist relative to Judge White. The explanation of Mr. Dodge was considered unsatisfactory, and he was stricken from the list of jurors.

FEE-BILL RESULTS.

The Return of County Officials for February.

The county Controller reports the following returns of the working of the new fee bills, and the result on the County Treasury for the month of February:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Revenues	$2,278 18
Expenses	1,538 03
Gain to the county	$ 740 15

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$2,155 99
State tax and expenses	1,726 75
Gain to the county	$ 429 15

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$2,335 00
State tax and expenses	1,691 33
Gain to the county	$ 643 67

CLERK OF COURTS.

Revenue	$ 592 82
Expenses	475 00
Gain to the county	$ 117 82

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Revenue	$ 383 00
Salary of District Attorney	333 00
Gain to the county	$ 50 00

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Revenue	$ 324 75
Expenses	324 75
Total of gain	000 00

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Revenue	$ 170 00
Expenses	170 00
Gain or loss	000 00

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$ 132 70
Salary of Coroner	166 66
Loss to county	$ 33 96
Aggregate gain	1,980 77
Deduct loss	33 96
Net gain to county for month	$1,946 83

expenditures, but to the increase of revenues. In 1870 our surplus was $100,000,000. We paid so much of the debt. But since then, Congress has repealed taxes which produced $146,000,000 a year. The greater portion of the reduction, $84,500,000, was made in 1870, and the remainder in 1872. If our surplus is only $100,000,000, and we strike off $146,000,000 of the income which made it, how can we help a deficiency? The elasticity of our growth and the consequent increase of revenue from the same taxes might have made up a part of the difference; but the panic came in to check for the time being that natural increase. And so it was not excessive expenditures, but the large reduction of taxes and decline of revenue that caused the difficulty. This trouble is being gradually remedied, a marked improvement having developed within a few weeks. Add to this, that about $34,000,000 reduction is expected to be made in the estimates, and we have the full case. There is no extravagance, but economy in expenditures.

THE REMEDY NEEDED.

The articles we have published touching the treatment of insane in county poor houses, have resulted in awakening a very decided interest in the question, and much information has come to us, during the past few days, concerning it. This embraces the condition of poor houses, the class of people there, their treatment, and the adaptation of these institutions to the care of insane. The conclusion which a further investigation has forced upon our minds is, that there should be a law, totally prohibiting the retention of insane persons in county poor houses. All should be sent to regularly conducted insane asylums. That this is not done is an evident evil, considered in many aspects. We have heard from a large number of persons in this city and Allegheny, who are amply qualified to judge, and the conclusion we reach is, that there is universal readiness to pay any taxes that may be necessary in order to have *all* the poor insane provided for in regularly organized and managed asylums. There are many reasons that can be urged in support of this view.

1. County poor houses are not built with a view to the care of insane persons. Probably that for this county is the newest, and, it is fair to presume the most modern, as regards adaptation for the uses to which it is put. Yet a view of the architect's plans gives us to know that the idea of providing for insane poor was never thought of in preparing those plans. Yet quite a large number of Dixmont patients have been sent there, and left to intermingle with those that are sane. The result is, that about a month ago, an insane woman beat another to death. And such events are liable to happen at any time. More than this, the keeper's house is entirely separate, and some distance off from that in which the poor are kept. Thus, a number of diseased and decrepid people are shut up for the night, along with several insane persons, without a keeper, guardian, or matron in the building. Suppose in a freak of insane fancy the building were set on fire, or a movement made to murder, what is there to prevent? Add to this, that the best protection or care awarded, even the violent insane, in such places is that of confining them in cages, and in extreme cases the use of chains, and we have the treatment as it is. The Commissioners of Charity testify that in many counties this is done, and this, not because of the inhumanity of the keepers so much as the fact that they do not know what else to do with their insane. We submit, therefore, that when these county poor houses are generally so unadapted to the care of the poor insane, there should be none left in them. It is simply barbarous to continue this terrible system.

2. Proper treatment cannot be given them in poor houses. Those conversant with cases of insanity know that there are very many curable cases; and that some persons are insane only on a single subject, or at given periods. They are rational for days, or weeks, and then suddenly give way to violent ebullitions of insanity. Yet the testimony is absolutely positive that cases of this kind have been made worse by the treatment accorded in county poor houses. We remember two mentioned by the Commissioners. One was a refined, sensitive girl, married and abandoned. She was put in one of those cellar cages, and left there *for years*, in a stifling atmosphere, till happily her disease obscured the sense of her suffering. The other, a young Irishman, in one of the cages of the Northumberland county poor house, where no ray of light came, and where the stench was so stifling that the Commissioners were driven out into the fresh air ever and anon. Yet this man *was sane* when they were there. His case was probably one of periodical insanity. But could a sane man be kept there without becoming insane or idiotic? Yet this case was not worse than others detailed. It is simply true, that as a rule, no medical treatment is accorded the insane in county poor houses. We insist, therefore, that they shall be put in asylums where they can be cared for.

3. They are a source of terror to the sane persons in county poor houses. As we understand it,—so far as our poor house, at least, is concerned—it is only the violently insane that are confined. Thus those who may at any time break out in fits of insanity are loose, mingling among the sane, and a source of constant anxiety, if not of terror to them. At best, the condition of those in poor houses is sad enough. The remembrance of happier days, the sense of shame that rests upon many, the compulsion that attends their daily movements,—all combine to make the situation anything but agreeable. But when to the usual sorrows that surround them, we add the presence of a perpetual terror, their situation is deplorable indeed.

Insane asylums are provided specifically for the care of the insane. They have every facility for their treatment, and in many cases, patients are cured, in a brief time, and the public at once relieved of the expense of their care. But whether speedily cured or not, it certainly belongs to the duties enjoined upon ... other community to all piesented the report of the ... far as is ... elsewhere.] It was received ... the Clerk ordered to have 500 copies printed in pamphlet form.

WATER RENTS.

Mr. CHALMERS Chairman of the Water Committee, reported back the ordinance referred to them in reference to "Water Rents." The committee reported the ordinance back as originally presented, striking out all amendments.

Mr. CHALMERS stated an explanation that the committee had consulted the City Attorney in reference to taxing vacant property, and the legal adviser of the city said it could not be done. Hence the amendment was stricken out by the Committee.

The ordinance as thus reported was passed finally without debate.

THE THIRTY SIXTH WARD STATION HOUSE.

Mr. MCCUNE, from the Committee on City Property, reported that the committee had the building, bought for a station house, changed to meet the requirements. The expenses were $408.

Report received and filed.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. ZERN, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report showing the organization of the committee, with Mr. Marker Rush as chairman.

The report was received and filed.

The following ordinances accompanying the report were taken up and all passed finally.

Granting John Krenger right to erect an addition to frame building; granting John Willinger right to erect a frame ice house; granting M. Dorris right to erect an addition to a frame house; granting F. Koeller right to erect an addition to a frame house; granting B. Becker right to erectan addition to a frame building; granting Lenton Metson right to erect an addition to a frame house.

THE POLICE.

Mr. ERAUN called up the ordinance regulating the number of police officers and lamp washers for 1874.

The ordinance came up on second reading.

Mr. ERAUN moved to amend by striking out twenty of the twenty-five members increased over 1873.

Mr. MCCANDLESS moved to fix the number at 234—the same as last year. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Braun was then carried. This made the force consist of 236 men. The ordinance as so amended was then passed finally.

Mr. GALVIN moved to take up the ordinance in reference to the payment of election officers. The rules were not suspended.

Unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up and disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for opening Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick to Thirty-third streets. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Ordinance for improvement of Dallas avenue, Fifth avenue, Braddstown avenue, Frazier street and Kelly street.

Some discussion ensued upon this matter, the point in dispute being whether the city could make an assessment in accordance with the Penn avenue act under the new Constitution.

MR. MCCUNE objected to the ordinance, on the ground that there was a serious question, and very recent letter was very cheerful, without any reference at all to his being ill.—*American Agriculturalist.*

QUEEN VICTORIA'S birthday is to be celebrated at Richmond on the 25th of May, by the British residents of Virginia, who intend to make it a grand occasion.

THE London *Daily News* says Gladstone has announced his intention to relinquish definitely the leadership of the opposition, but hopes he may be induced to modify it to retirement during the present session.

MRS LOUISA VANUXEM SMITH, who died recently in Philadelphia at an advanced age, was considered, in her youth, one of the handsomest women in that city.. Such a recognized beauty was she that Dr. Rush, the sculptor, selected her as his model for the statue of a lady holding a swan on her shoulder, which was placed on the fountain at Centre Square, in that city, about sixty years ago.

KATE FIELD has been to see Her Most Catholic Majesty Isabella Scunda, formerly of Spain, but now of no place in particular, and analyses her after the manner of a woman and a republican. She says of her: In her ordinary costume she needs but a dozen children and a wash-tub to be a counterfeit presentment of the typical Biddy. In court dress Her Majesty resembles a hideous overstuffed pin-cushion, shaped like an ungainly ball.

THE London *Figaro* recently presented its readers with a number of valentines to eminent persons, beginning with the Queen, which is worth quoting:

"True Queen of Hearts! Thou fitly dost receive a Warm greeting even from the frozen Neva.
Ultima Taule thaweth at thy smile,
Lege Lady of the silver-cincured Isle,
At British love and loyalty are thine,
Take, then, the universal Valentine!"

By the death of ex-President Fillmore Andrew Johnson is left the sole surviving ex President of the United States. In the changes of time, Millard Fillmore, once the Chief Magistrate of our country, dropped in late years almost wholly out of public notice, and attention is now again only called to him by his death. He had little interest in the political doings of the world in the closing years of his life.

THE Pope recently received a company of apprentices. Happening to be told by one of the young men that he was learning to make trunks and traveling portmanteaux, His Holiness observed, "You may get a few ready, then, for my enemies wish to force me to leave Rome; but I am quite as obstinate as they are, and shall only leave when violence is used, as I am at home here. In any case, get your trunks ready; they will be wanted for other people."

THE Vermont *Argus* gives the following account of a remarkable family living in the State: In Eden, near North Hyde Park, lives Robert Garland, who is owner of 600 acres of good land. His family consists of himself, his wife, whose maiden name was Fannie Whittemore, three daughters—Jane, aged thirty-five years; Betsy, aged thirty-four; and Matilda, aged twenty-five—and Gilbert, aged twenty-eight years. Neither of the four children ever attended school, and neither can write, but can read a little. Betsy and Matilda have worked out of doors with their father and brother, plowing, harrowing, chopping wood, breaking steers and colts, mowing and pitching hay, taking care of the cattle, &c., and neither can get a meal of victuals, knowing nothing more about cooking or housekeeping than a man who never assisted at all in the household work. Jane helped her mother indoors. None of them have ever been to a county fair, or anything of the kind, or even as far as Hyde Park street. Betsy and Matilda managed, last Christmas, to scrape up what clothes they had, which they carried to the barn and deposited. When their father left home, they took them and started for the house of L. Whittemore, of Belvidere, their uncle, where Matilda still remains, while Betsy has gone back home.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A FURIOUS SNOW STORM prevailed in England on Tuesday.

SEVERAL prominent Carlists have been expelled from Madrid.

THE Crispin Society of New York has voted a strike for eight hours.

THE steamer Edgar Stuart has been seized in Baltimore upon a libel for seamans' wages.

THE trial of Joseph W. Freeman, for the killing of his mother, was begun in Jersey City on Monday morning.

THE morocco dressers of Lynn, Mass., propose to strike, if necessary, to secure an increase of wages. The employers have voted not to give the advance.

A CORONER'S JURY has decided that John Noble was killed by the whisky he drank in the different saloons of Lockport, N. Y., on the day of his death.

A DELEGATION of San Francisco ladies has presented a petition to the City Councils asking for an increase in the licenses paid by liquor dealers. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THOMAS W. JONES, of Sarfard, Long Island, has been arrested on a charge of murdering his half brother, Samuel S. Jones, on the night of June 28 last, and robbing his house. Jones pronounces his arrest malicious.

A FIRE at 211 Washington street, New York, on Monday night, occupied mainly by H. Milliman, pork and lard dealer, caused the loss of about $35,000. A man who slept in the rear room of the first floor was burned to death.

THE steamer Russia arrived at Queenstown on Monday, and reports passing the steamship Wisconsin on Saturday last, with her machinery disabled and steaming slowly. The Wisconsin left New York for Liverpool on February 17.

THE citizens of Lockport, N. Y., held a mass temperance meeting last Monday evening, and appointed an Executive Committee, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for each ward, and adopted resolutions condemning the present liquor law as recognizing the rum trade.

THE LOVER'S KNOT.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her golden ringlets in;
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

IN consequence of the unusually abundant supply of water in California the production of gold and silver promises to be unusually large. This increase in the precious metals involves an increased demand for quicksilver, the price of which is now quite oppressive to the miners, having advanced 50 per cent. per pound.

AFTER all, the naval pageant in Florida Bay has not been utterly unproductive. During the manœuvres the spoon of the vessels had to be reduced to four knots an hour to allow the monitors to keep up, and even at this rate of speed the latter fell behind. Commodore Parker sums up the results of the review in the statement that it has "demonstrated the lamentable condition of the American navy."

A BOILER in the Binghamton (N. Y.) water works exploded on Tuesday morning, killing the engineer and demolishing the boiler house. The city is now without water and the Mayor has called a meeting of the Common Council to open Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance to grade Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance to regulate and grade Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance to rip an ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Calvin street, from Fourty second to Fourty fourth streets. Passed.

Viewers' report of Twenty-seventh street sewer was received and approved.

Also similar report of Spring alley sewer.

Also Thirty-third street sewer. Objected to and laid over under the rules.

Mr. AGEL, from the Committee on Survey, presented a report disapproving of the charge of grade on Forbes street and Fifth avenue, petitioned for at a previous meeting. The expenses of the department for February were $932 25.

An ordinance to straighten Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line. Passed.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line. Passed.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Webster avenue from Thirty third street to Jefferson street. Passed.

An ordinance locating Grand View avenue. Referred back to the Survey Committee, with the remonstrance heretofore filed.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Mr DUFF presented the report of the Police Committee for the month of January. The expenditures were for the police, $17,821 32, sundry bills, $449 29.

Received and filed.

Also, for February, expenditures police, $16,196 03, sundry bills $661.08. Received and filed. The report was accompanied by the following:

An ordinance regulating appointments in the police force, and prescribing forms for same. Objected to by Mr. Negley (Mr. Fulton in chair) and laid over until next meeting.

An ordinance providing for the appointment of an assistant Mayor's Clerk.

Mr. DUFF moved a suspension of the rules and the final passage of the last mentioned ordinance, which was agreed to.

Mr. KUNTZ asked that the ayes and nays be called.

Mr. NEGLEY, pending the calling for the ayes and nays, spoke against the ordinance and offered the following substitute:

An ordinance repealing so much of an ordinance or ordinances, which requires the Mayor's Clerk to serve the city in an official capacity, or which allows said clerk to receive a salary from the city.

WHEREAS, There appears to be existing no law requiring service from, or at the hands of the Mayor's clerk, other than the acts, as servant of the Mayor, for which a salary is allowed him, the said Mayor; and the said Mayor is allowed by law the perquisite of his office, amounting annually to a large sum of money, no part of which is received into the treasury, and no reason exists, wherefore the city should pay said clerk's salary; there fore,

Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of any ordinance which requires the Mayor's Clerk to serve the city in his official capacity other than the servant of the Mayor, or allows said clerk to receive a salary from the city, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. WOOD moved that the whole matter be

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

Juvenile Labor in Massachusetts.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, just issued, contains many interesting statements concerning the employment of children. The report says that the Bureau had difficulty in obtaining answers to its letters of inquiry in a very large number of cases. Twenty-one towns, however, reported 1,330 children under ten employed, while twenty-eight more reported that such children were employed, but gave no numbers. Twenty-eight towns reported 1,723 children from ten to fifteen employed, who had not received the legal amount of schooling, and twenty-nine towns reported children thus employed, but gave no numbers. These figures, in the opinion of the bureau, very inadequately represent the number of the children really employed. Quite a number of towns and cities have half time and evening schools. "Upon this subject of the education of mill children," says the report, "there can be but one opinion—that the matter is not attended to, either by State or local authorities; that legislation is needed to compel attendance, to punish illegal employment of children, and to provide proper schools for the instruction of operatives along with work. Personally," it continues, "we believe in the extremest legislation in this direction, and, could we have the power given us, we would not allow a girl under sixteen years of age to be employed in any kind of a factory or workshop. If she could then till she reached the age of twenty, mankind would be the gainer. This is a physiological matter, and the result of our investigation of the facts in this connection, and our careful consideration of the subject, leads us to express the hope that, if no other subject connected with the labor question is thought worthy of legislation, this may be selected for legislative study and action. No argument is necessary to convince people of the importance of giving the years under sixteen in a girl's life to the growth and development of her organization, on the healthy condition of which so much depends—her own health, happiness, and usefulness, not only to herself, but to those dependent upon her, either for care or sustenance."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

"No Bell Rope on the Train"

The late horrible accident on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, by which ten or twelve people were in a few minutes roasted beyond recognition, is one of which the occasion and responsibility are not hard to fix. A kerosene oil lamp in the saloon at the front end of a crowded passenger car, fell, and broke, and instantly became a fierce fire. Before it was noticed, it was beyond the power of the passengers to smother, and the wind of the fast flying train carried the flames through the cars as if through the vent of a furnace. Obviously it was a case in which the train was to be stopped as quickly as possible. Every moment of delay cost a life. But in this awful crisis, the means of stopping the train were found missing. Here is the conductor's statement of the fatal fact:

There was no bell-rope on the train. We always carry one, and invariably use it when we have no oil tanks on. We don't take oil tanks every night. Sometimes two or three or four nights out of the week. We don't carry the rope with the oil tanks because there is no place for the rope. It would be apt to catch, rendering it unserviceable. I thought it better to depend upon our own exertions than upon the bell rope. The rule of the company always supposes us to carry a bell rope, no matter what the train is made up of. I don't think wood, gravel and iron trains carry them. No permission from headquarters was ever granted to me to go without the bell rope. The station-master at London, Mr. Knight, knew I was in the habit of going without a bell rope, I having told him that I wished he would let me go without tank cars because I could not pull a bell rope over them. At the speed we were running that night the trains usually go a few hundred yards before stopping. Had we had a bell rope on that night and had worked it, we might have stopped within a few hundred yards.

The Duke and the Snob.

Here is a story of an English nobleman, as told by the "Man About Town" in the London *Sporting Gazette:* "The duke," he says, "was in church, when a collection was announced for some charitable object. The plate began to go round, and the duke carefully took out a florin, which he laid on the pew before him ready for transfer to the plate. Beside him sat a little snob, who, noticing the action, imitated it by ostentatiously laying a sovereign alongside the ducal florin. This was too much for his grace, who pulled out another florin, which he laid by the side of the first. The little snob followed suit by laying another sovereign beside the first. His grace quietly added a third florin, which was capped by a third sovereign on the part of the little snob. Out came the fourth to swell the duke's donation; then the little snob triumphantly laid three sovereigns at once upon the board. The duke, not to be beaten, produced three florins. Just at this moment the plate arrived. The little snob took up his handful of sovereigns and ostentatiously rattled them into the plate, then turned defiantly towards his rival, as if to say: 'I think that takes the shine out of you.' Fancy his chagrin when the duke, with a grim smile, put one florin on the plate and quietly swept the remaining six back into his pocket. His grace used to chuckle when he told that story."

Berlin Letters and Telegrams.

The number of letters posted daily in Berlin is 240,000, and 40,000 of these are town letters. This makes one letter for every three persons. Eighty-six million newspapers were sent by post from Berlin alone during the past year. The number of official letters posted yearly at Berlin is 75,000,000. Of the 500,000,000 letters dispatched by the Berlin post during the past year fifteen per cent. were addressed to persons connected with art and science, thirty-five per cent. to commercial men and manufacturers, and forty-five per cent. to private persons. During the same period 10,000,000 telegrams were sent from Berlin. Of these four per cent. were official, one per cent. were newspaper telegrams, and sixty-six per cent. related to matters connected with commerce and the Stock Exchange. It is estimated that each betrothal in the educated classes brings in to the State, on an average, a sum of one hundred marks for postage and telegrams. If the 350,000 betrothals which take place in Germany yearly (including 12,000 in Berlin) were all among persons of the educated class, this alone would represent a State revenue of 10,000,000 thalers. The amount of money sent daily through the post is 12,500,000 thalers, or 900 thalers a minute. Five hundred million letters were sent abroad from Germany last year, and the gross yearly receipts of the German Postoffice amount to 32,000,000 thalers.

Fried Chickens.

Some of the peculiar institutions of the south still linger, while others have passed away. Slavery is passed, but fried chickens still remain. They make their first ... rated by loss of blood from a wound in the ... poker in the hands of John F. Wunderlich on the morning of March 5th, 1874.

JAMES MCSWIGGEN,
PHILLIP S. SMITH.

The majority verdict was ...
That Edward Sweeny came to his death on the morning of March 8th, 1874, from delirium tremens.

W. J. FLINN,
L. E. BACKOFEN,
G. JONES,
GEORGE SCHEIFFELE.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—The New Liquor Law.

Yesterday afternoon the Temperance Alliance held their regular meeting in their rooms, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue. Rev. Geo. W. Cranage called the meeting to order and Rev. Mr. Hanna offered up prayer.

Hon. F. H. Lane, from the committee that had gone on to Harrisburg to oppose the repeal of the Local Option law, reported, and he thought that the Governor would not sign such a bill if it passed.

Hon. T. H. Lane, Rev. S. F. Scovel and T. J. Gillespie were appointed a committee to draft resolutions opposing the passage of the new liquor bill, they to report at the meeting on next Thursday evening.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Christian Temperance Alliance of Allegheny county, duly appreciating the noble stand which many of the ministers have already taken in favor of the "Ladies' Temperance Movement," would respectfully request all ministers in the county to preach on the subject at their earliest convenience.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday evening next at half-past seven o'clock.

East End News Depot.

Our old-time friend, Mr. W. G. Anderson, of East Liberty, who is hard to beat for his spirit of enterprise and accommodation, still continues in the field of letters, and furnishes to the people of that wide awake suburb the latest and freshest news of the day, keeping regularly on his counters the DAILY GAZETTE and all other excellencies in the news and reading line. How comfortable and consoling in a good paper and a good cigar, and both are to be found at his place, for he never fails to keep on hand a choice selection of tobacco and cigars. A word to the wise, &c.: Drop in. Buy and be regaled.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Hamburg line steamer Holsatia at Plymouth; Cardiff line steamer Great Western, at Bristol; White Star line steamer Penn at New York; W. G. Lloyd line steamer ... at New York; Cunard line steamer ... by the Queenstown. The latter reports Samon Counon the 7th inst., the Wisconsin off ordained and bound for Liverpool, with mes ... same, that the ... be and the same ... ready established, which is recognized as the best ... curb of Butler ... for sale by D. DeHaven & Sons, ... per 100 feet ... street. This stove is a charcoal ... at a rise of ... roaster, is very cleanly, and ... th curb of Penn ... nomical in the use of fuel. S... purchase any other.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

OPENED

SECOND STORY

New Ottoman Shawls, Beautiful New Styles.
New Striped Shawls, Very Handsome.
New Paisley Shawls, Red and Black Centres.
New Mourning Shawls

White Piques, White Swisses, Plain & Barred Nainsooks, Colored Swisses, Tarlataines, Plain & Barred Jaconets.

Ladies' White and Colored Skirts, Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.

Ladies' and Misses Underwear, Tucked and Embroidered. Lowest to finest qualities.

LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SUITS, Handsomely Made and Trimmed.

"As this Department has been newly replenished with all the above goods may order "Novelties," thereby avoiding the overcrowding which has tended first floor when busy.

ATTRACTIVE NEW GOODS AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.

197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

SILKS.

We have just opened our new lines of

Black and Fancy Dress Silks

For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our

BLACK SILKS

are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN DYE," "Wood C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at

Reduced Prices.

IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS

We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.

Plain Dress Silks,

In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.

BLACK TORQUOISE, AND BLACK GRAS DE SUES,

For Trimming.

New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Swiss and Linen Collars and Cuffs.
All the latest styles in Neck ruchings.
Newest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Dewey Marie Manila Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
Fine Cotton and merry, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linen.
Striped Linen, Tweed Skirting.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

197 and 199

PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS!

English Walking Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, Merinos, Serges, Cashmeres, AND ALL

Winter Dress Goods

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPRING, 1874

CARPETS,

LATEST STYLES.

Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths,

BEST DESIGNS.

SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH

IN GREAT VARIETY.

We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Boyard, Rose & Co.,

91 Fifth Avenue

THE

Superior Lumber Co.

Has now on hand a large stock of DRY

PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST, PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT PLANK,

BOARDS, LATHS, Pickets, &c.,

At the very lowest prices.

OFFICES and YARDS, 224 and Railroad Streets. 29th and Liberty Streets.

GOOD INVESTMENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS,

Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.

CALL ON

G. B. HILL & CO.,

58 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

Gazzam & Cochran,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh

Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

MILLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cement, Lime and Plaster

258 LIBERTY STREET.

PLASTER.

100 bbls Eastern Calcined Plaster;
50 bbls Western Calcined Plaster.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 110 Water Street.

CEMENT.

100 bbls Rosendale;
200 bbls Louisville;
150 bbls Cumberland;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 110 Water street

DRY GOODS.

THIS

SILKS!

Elegant Silk Polonaise, Direct from Lyons.

CORDED SILKS, Desirable Colors.

STRIPED SILKS, Choice Styles.

BLACK SILKS, All qualities at very low prices.

Plain Colored Silks, New Shades.

DRESS GOODS!

SILK MIXED DIAGONALS,
FINE FRENCH MOHAIRS,
FINE COLORED MOHAIRS,
New Shades,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
Extra Bargains.

Colored Alpacas,
New Spring Plaids,
Mourning Dress Goods,
Children's Dress Goods.

New and Desirable Goods ARRIVING DAILY AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW ENGLISH

WALKING JACKETS AND SUITS!

AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

SILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

306 and 308 Liberty Street

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874.

ATTENTION!

FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS

CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS

Of all Grades and Prices.

SPECIALTY.

Frescoe Painted Tints,

Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by

W. P. MARSHALL,

No. 47 Seventh Street,

(Formerly Irwin), NEAR LIBERTY.

"A Nicer Approximation to the REAL SWAN QUILL than Anything Heretofore Invented."

The CONSTANTLY INCREASING sale of the

SPENCERIAN

DOUBLE ELASTIC

STEEL PENS

Is owing to their superior writing qualities, as attested by the editorial endorsement of over 1000 papers and by Merchants, Lawyers and Bankers without number.

They are all made of the BEST Steel, in the BEST manner, by the BEST workmen in Europe. For sale by

JVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y.

McClurg & Robinson

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth St.,

Have just introduced

New Style of Photo Miniatures,

and Photo Portraits, equal to any made in the East. The greatest care given to all other work as heretofore. 1-21-30

J. AINSLIE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,

Buck Wagons, Doctors' Phaetons, &c.

No. 89 THIRD AVENUE,

Special attention given to repairing. m14-47

Window Glass

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL

WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best sheet glass to be found in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.

DUFF & CAMPBELL.

H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

Ask your Grocer for

WARD'S BREAD

KEYSTONE MARBLE WORKS.

For a

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LOSO, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, J. F. Vitzth, Samuel A. Loeg, Jno. J. Lee, Jas. M. Reed, Frank Koone, A. J. Caldwell.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
Mortgages and Commercial Paper.
jan12-78

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grozzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Gerwig, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from interest-bearing deposits, payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
W. SEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling, W. m. Nevin, M. A. Sauer, Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff, W. H. Love, C. Aschbacher, W. McKee, C. Schiefper, James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874.

In local financial affairs we have nothing new to report. The chief activity is in real estate, and this is rather the result of a pressure to sell, than a sound inquiry for property. Holders of real estate, in some instances, find themselves constrained to sell, and those having money of course wait for low figures.

Says the New York *Times*: "In the general out look of trade, we reported early in the week rather depressed markets and unusual hesitancy as to engagements for the future, both ascribed to the non-action of Congress on the currency. We cannot now say that there was much improvement at the close; yet summing up the trade of the week here and at the southern cotton ports, the result compares well with the first week in March last season. In the dry goods line the improvement was decided over our last weekly review, and while the domestic produce fell off at New York, partly because our cotton market, from local speculation, moved beyond, there is more than a corresponding increase in the direct clearance from the South. The shipments to foreign markets were 135,000 bales, an excess, for the first time of late, over the receipts of the week, which were 95,000 bales.

In Philadelphia, yesterday, the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad held a meeting. It was very largely attended, and, after the adoption of resolutions offered by the Board of Directors, appointed a committee to thoroughly investigate affairs, was very harmonious. An attempt was made to precipitate a decline in the price of its stock, but it failed.

Stocks fluctuated considerably yesterday, but were strong at the close of the day.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 166 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$ 71 25
Tradesmen's National Bank	117 00
Second	115 00

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 26 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119¾	119¾
Do. do. 1881	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
" 1864	110	110
" 1865	110¼	110¼
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119	119¼
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40's	112¾	113
Currency's	114	114
New 5 per cents	114¾	115
10-40's—coupons	113	113

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	46¾	47
L. C.	104	104
R. H. & P.	17¾	17¾
C. C. & I. C.	29¾	29¾
St. Paul	42	42¾
Do. preferred	61	61¾
Michigan Southern	77¾	78¾
Do. Central	87	87¾
North Western Common	80¾	80¾
Do. preferred	90¾	91
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	30
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40¾
Harlem	130	130
A. & P. preferred	17¾	17¾
Chicago and Alton	103	103¾
Adams Express	56¾	56¾
American Express	6 ¾	61
U. S. Express	77	76
W. Fargo & Co. Express	75¾	76
Quicksilver	32	32
Canton	78	78
Terre Haute	11¾	11¾
Panama	113	113¾
Fort Wayne	94	94¾
Merchants Union Express	23¾	23¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¾	19¾
Do. preferred	36¾	36¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	51¾
" " scrip	99¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	40
N. Y. & E. 7-30	9¾
Central Transportation	48
Empire do.	53

NEW YORK, March 10, 1874.

Money was very easy at 2@3½. Sterling was quiet and firm at 484 for sixty days and 487@487½ for sight. The customs receipts were $504,000. The internal revenue receipts were $9,000, the smallest for a long time past. The exports of produce for the week amounted to $5,338,161. Gold closed at 111¾, after selling at 111¾@111¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $46,000. The clearings were $29,000,000. Government securities were firm. State bonds were dull. Stocks were dull until just previous to the final close, when an advance of from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. took place on a rumor from Washington that a prominent Senator from New England expressed the opinion that the legal tender circulation would be fixed at $400,000,000 and that there would be an increase of $46,000,000 in national bank circulation. The market was active and firm in final dealings, and the highest prices of the day were generally current. Western Union, Lake Shore, North Island and Northwestern were features. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 32,000 shares. The New York Central pays a 4 per cent. semi-annual dividend on April 15. Commodore Vanderbilt has bought the one million Lake Shore bonds sold at auction to-day at 90 cents flat.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 116¾; do. '64, 110; do. '65, 110; do. '65, new, 118½; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10 40's, 113; currency 6's, 116.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 91¾; do. new, 91; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 30; North Carolina, old, 28½; do. new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 74; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 56¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 93; American Express, 61¾; United States Express, 71; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 47¾; do. preferred, 68; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 84; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 80¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 42¾; do. preferred, 63¾; Toledo & Wabash, 40¾; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94½; Terre Haute, 11¾; do. preferred, 36; Chicago & Alton, 104¼; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78; Burlington & Quincy, 163¾; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 29¾; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 93¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 17¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, March 10.—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., or 1 16 below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5 20s of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 109; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 95¼; Erie 40¾; preferred 65.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes 60f 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 10, 1874.

The general markets continue dull, at least our merchants generally so report, but we are in hopes, notwithstanding the outlook at this writing is not very encouraging, that there will soon be a change for the better. In regard to values there have been no recent important changes.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand, and we can report regular sales at $2.50@4.50 ₱ brl. for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The arrivals have been on the increase for some time past, and the market is scarcely as strong as it has been, although prices remain as last quoted: $2@2.15 for common to choice, and $2.25@2.35 for fine varieties.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was very generally reported easier to day under the influence of continued large receipts, but prices are still maintained 42@43c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Quoted at 8½@15 ₱ brl., as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is firm but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory 17 to 17½; New York, 18 to 18½.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 6½; Hams, 10½; Clear Sides, 10½; Lard, 9½@10c. Country Lard, 8@9.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed; 14@15 for halves; and 18@20 for peeled. Apples, 8@9c, according to quality.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely, and as stocks have commenced to accumulate and packers are more anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote fresh at 18 to 19, although some dealers are still holding at 20 c ₱ doz.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, but there has been no change in prices for some time past. We continue to quote, in jobbing way, at $6.75@7.25 for spring wheat flours; $7.75@8.25 for red winter wheat, and $9@10 for white. Rye flour, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for Corn, both ear and shelled, particularly the former, is considerably firmer, and as the supply is very light, prices have been advanced over our last quotations. There is no movement in Wheat, and while there does not seem to be any call for it, there is no stock here exceeding what is in the hands of consumers, and prices are nominally unchanged. The Oat market is, if anything, more active and firmer, but unchanged. We continue to quote Rye $@.5 Rye is scarce and may be quoted steady at $@.70. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues dull, the demand for all the leading staples being considerably restricted, but it is hoped there will soon be a change for the better. The almost impossible condition of the country roads to travel on has not been without its effect in retailing our country trade. Coffee is still reported pretty stiff in New York, but the recent movement has been slightly upon the basis of purchasers for consumption have been meagre for some time past; jobbers it would appear, are apprehensive in regard to the future, and hence they are buying just as little as they can possibly help. The New York "bull ring" has been trying over a corner that has carved recently in order to keep it off the market, and just as soon as the "bulls" quit buying, a break is almost certain. Sugars are dull, but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10½; B, 10½; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9½; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@23; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 19@20. Roasted 1 pound packages, 25c; loose, 24c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@50, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 8¾c.

HAY—The market for baled is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote on wharf and track, at $18@22, ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$3.75 ₱ barrel.

CORN—Still but moderately engaged, ranging from 84 to 86 per brl., according to quality and condition.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13; Ducks, 10@15; Turkeys, 16@17.

POTATOES—The market continues slow, but prices are still steady. Peach Blows may be quoted in job lots at $1.30@1.35 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar cured hams, 9 to 12; Sugar cured shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16½. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 6½. Bacon Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Sides, 10c. Mess Pork $16.50 per barrel. Lard for country use, in tres, 10½. Do, half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls 11c. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. tins, 12½c. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₱; Cotton still quotable at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.70 brl. by car load and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The supply of both Clover and Timothy is large and increasing, and with a limited demand the market is dull but unchanged, at $3.50 per bushel for the latter, and $5.25@5.50 for the former. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $2.25.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 10, 1874.

The market for both Crude and refined was reported firmer, and prices were quoted a shade higher all around. Crude, which we understand is sold down to $1.55½ net, on Monday, brought $1.55 to day, and late in the day some holders were asking $1.60. We heard no one assigned for the reaction further than it is believed by some to be speculative, based upon the belief that the alone will demonstrate. Refined was also reported firmer, and Philadelphia telegrams quoted prices a shade higher as follows: spot, 15½; last half March, 15½; April, 15¾. It is positive that the demand for refined is very active, with Crude, although this is hardly possible, as the reaction in both took place at the same time, within the past 24 hours. Refined is firmer, will have to get their ideas up still higher before they can contract here, as there is no meeting for the same at present prices.

The barrel market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; countries, $1.6; city make, $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W.	473
Duncan	Vesta O. W.	661
Stewart	Hamilton O. W.	467
Fisher Bros.	Star O. W.	467
McKelvy	Iron City O. W.	193
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	611
Fisher Bros.	Casmos O. W.	472
Total		2,115

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden F & Co.	419

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 9—This day week we left our flour market fairly active but easier, holders generally showing a willingness to meet the demand promptly even at the concession, and this has been the distinguishing feature of the market, the large present and prospective supply of winter wheat flour, and the general controlling influence from the fact of their being used more generally than ever before; indeed, seven-tenths of flour now used is of this description, and this is correctly true when it can be had at much lower figures; every day we are continually proving that there is a large overproduction of winter wheat brands, and there seems to be no prospect that millers will cease to make it production until they are forced so from positive necessity or inability, with few exceptions every grade of flour on the market is selling at a large loss to the operator, and while it would seem to be to cease to produce it, unless what can be had at a corresponding loss, Old family brands have sold very slowly and at lower and unsatisfactory prices; good No. 2 and family have sold slowly at declining prices. In city ground, a moderate business pa sing in fancy brands for the West; Indies at $7.25@.50 per brl., in the line of which it could be done owing to the reaction in wheat to prices relatively much higher than flour. We have a moderate inquiry for Western shipping extras for April, but the business has been limited. Fancy brands of Minnesota have been in moderate demand, and in these there is little change to note; the supply is not excessive. We have had to note much irregularity in the sales of the low grades of Western shipping extras and small invoices of these have been pressed on the market from day to day, and have constituted much to the depression and irregularness. The exports of the week have been 58,172 brls, against 22,385 brls. for the corresponding week last year.

Our wheat market the past week has been characterized by a moderate degree of activity and borrowed firmness. A favorable change in the Liverpool advices, more moderate arrivals, and an absence of a liberal supply of good No. 2 spring has given sellers a decided advantage. Many receivers have preferred to place their wheat in store rather than accept the prices bid, and, hence the presence of only a really noticeable last week has not been apparent since. The bidding of Northwestern buyers at the West is noticeable, and this has asserted a reassuring influence here. Our letters from the west express that fully two-thirds of the crop in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois is out of the hands of farmers, but in Minnesota and Wisconsin it is believed that they hold more than one third of the last crop; hence it is very plain, if these estimates are correct, our surplus for export will not be as large as the estimate as given last autumn, and they also confirm our estimates of the entire crop as given at the same time. The failure of prices will depend upon the appearance of Winter crop a month later, and the weather in the next month should we have an early spring and get the bulk of the spring Seed in the ground before the middle of April, this would exert a conservative as well as a conservative influence, as with an early seed time farmers will be more disposed to sell their surplus wheat, and an early seed time would be very probable, as the ground is now very free of frost and farmers will soon be busy with the plow. From the winter wheat growing States we learn farmers hold about the same quantity they did last year the latter part of June and are not disposed to sell it, to correspond with the declines in flour here, hence the movement is light, as millers cannot operate with the margin so decidedly against them. In the old States farmers are slow to believe that spring wheat is now largely taken in place of their winter wheat, but time will soon make that more and more apparent; at $7 ₱ barrel for a good amber wheat flour in this city (which is the fact), Amber wheat in Ohio and Indiana should sell at $1@1.05 instead of $1.3@1.35½ per bushel; every intelligent miller cannot operate on these terms, and all must be governed by it if they expect to do a safe business. We have added somewhat to our stock of Spring, but of Winter the supply is very light indeed, and the consumption equally so; the exports of the week are 53,351 bush, against 15,317 bushels the corresponding week last week.—Tribune.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER EXCHANGE—Heckert and G 183 sks potatoes, Loh and W 2 ₱ brls eggs 2 tubs butter, Arnockle and Co 99 hds sugar 109 brls molasses, P Duff and S 66 do, Carter and Bros 49 do, Schumaker and Co 56 do, Birmingham W and C 99 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mill 25 do, R Townsend 1 do, Fairman and H 163 bgs wheat 351 do malt 24 pkgs furniture, Z nkand and A S dry chairs, Curry and M 5 butts tobacco, Jas R Hunter 2 brls rosin, Tenny Bros 3 bxs glass, A G Try 3 bxs seed, Fairman & H 83 bales straw, J M Sichel & Co 37 pkgs tobacco, Haye and Co 10 brls oil, J A Graff 10 brls pickles, W H Lemon 1 bx furniture, Espy and Son 10 do, J Bernard 7 do 2 chairs, S Ewart and co 2 cases tobacco, J Ohl 15 pkgs grates &c, J W G Harker 1 do, Hamilton Wallace 48 pkgs do, H Dalmyer 8 do, Dozier & Sc 10 do dz chairs, W H Porter 25 do, McCracken Bro 25 brls flour Hershy & Co 1 do eggs 5 pkgs lard 1 brl tallow Head C & C 1 do bacon 2 do apples 3 pkgs butter, Rebecca and Co 1 brl 2 brls flour 40 skks do R S Hermes 15 bxs soap H F Brueggerman 29 brls apples 7 pkgs butter Volger M & H 10 brls apples, Hamilton Bro 1 pkg cigars Pretzfeld Bros 1 car m feed Schneibach & H 29 skks rags Mcfulilough S & Co 48 bdls s grass E Edmundson 4 do do, Hamilton Bro 1 do cowp 2 do Co 3 do spirits Kiser & C 41 bags s seed Watt L & Co 61 hides J Hammet & Son 60 bars t seed 40 do do 2 pkgs mdse, J W Taylor 20 do, T Hare and Bro 23 bdls saddle trees, Watt L and Co 29 bags d peaches, T Wightman and Co 7 bbls glass, H Dickey and Co 13 bxs 8 corn 1 ex mdse.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Zug & Co. m	1		
McKnight D & Co. o	2	Reese G & W. o	2
Isabella Furnace. o	2)	Lloyd and R. b	1
Shoenberger B & Co. o	9	Byers McC & Co. p	2
Caughey and H. o	2		
Total			37

PENN'A CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead. m	3	J W Porter. m	1
Caughey and H. b	1		
Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

penberger B & Co. m	8	Zug & Co. m	1

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The stage of water last evening was scant nine feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant, and business at the landing was considerably better.

There were no arrivals excepting the stock water packets. The Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, and Mollie Evert for St. Louis departed. The Evert left here with a large cargo of freight and engagements below, including 50 tons of iron and 1,000 kegs of nails. Sam. Parker and James Rowley are her pilots.

The Exchange was due from Cincinnati last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. The chief clerk, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, left here at Wheeling on Tuesday morning, and came up by rail. Her list of freight will be found elsewhere.

The Messenger is filling up for Nashville and intermediate points, and will soon be ready to take her departure.

The towboat Hercules, belonging to D. A. and J. S. McDonald, was sold by United States Marshal Hall to day to Captain Joseph Nixon. Price, $8,800.

The Rover and barges for St. Louis, and Iron Mountain and barges for the Upper Mississippi, are filling up steadily, and will soon be ready to take their departure.

The Exchange will be the next packet out for Cincinnati. Captain Sam Shuman is in command.

The Mollie Evert came back here from St. Louis, and passed for Cincinnati. We are informed by Captain Batchelor that he has some thirty passengers engaged for the next trip.

Captain William Lounsberg, of the steamer E. H. Durfee, expects to leave for Sioux City with in the next week or two. The Durfee has been laid up at Sioux City all winter.

—A dispatch from Memphis, March 10, to the Cincinnati Gazette says: The recent rains flooded Hatchie River, which rose 6 feet in 24 hours. Last night, sweeping away an immense number of logs and stages, considerable cotton, and even a large number of cabins, houses and barns. As a general rule farmers along the Mississippi shove their cotton bales on islands, have moved their stock and household goods to hills, losing nothing but lumber, logs and staves, and now camping out in open air, waiting for the water to subside. Below here the crop is the same, but up White and Arkansas Rivers it is different, and considerable property and live stock have been lost by the rapid and unlooked for, to them, swell in both rivers. On Friday night White River rose 10 feet at Batesville, and all day Saturday the rise was at the rate of ten inches an hour, which sent such waves down, flooding the country so that farmers in places had hardly time to escape with their families to the hills, leaving their stock to be swept away. When the steamer Leval Tender came down, hundreds of cattle and horses were seen on the farms, standing belly deep in the water, their escape by the flooding cut off by rises on the base of the hills being full of water, and a current surging through. No loss of life is as yet reported, but the destruction of property there will be, as the water raised rapidly, and in some places boats and rafts had to be used to escape from the dwellings to the hills. The crevasses are as yet reported in the levees below Helena, far as reported, but a break is expected in several places on the Mississippi side, above Vicksburg, and some of those below not being fortified, will probably give way.

The river opposite the city is now over 40 miles wide, the water having flooded the entire country by the upper bank of St. Francis River and Crowley's Ridge.

—The Picayune is still striving to keep steamboatmen up to Red river coal rates. Steamboatmen, according to the exigencies of the case, will always regulate rates for themselves and it is useless for newspapers to make any effort to bolster up rates by a show on paper. It looks bad no doubt the steamboatmen cutting under each other for freights, but it is in the natural order of things and will always be. The merchant cuts under his rival, and in order to undersell sometimes disposes of goods for actually less money than they cost. Steamboats are sometimes bound to have freight, and if they cannot get it at one price will take it for another. Some people don't like coon but when there is no other meat, a house coon meat is good. The Jackson Hotel, on the land trip up from New Orleans, was offered a big lot of sugar, but was unable to put it up, and the great St. Louis bridge obstruction, and the cost of hauling from the lower levee to the refinery above the bridge being nearly half as much as the freight, it was compelled to decline carrying it. This is another evidence that Eads and his great bridge are tributaries to the Mississippi.

—The St. Louis Globe of Monday says: Harry Sheriff, a deaf mute, fell off the wheel of the Mary Savage, yesterday afternoon, and would have been drowned but for the noble efforts of the colored steward and cook of the Wild Duck, to whom he desires us to return his sincere thanks.

—Dubuque has granted free wharfage, but Diamond Jo still hangs on to the old custom of charging $2 a boat for each landing. The first work of the new Mayor and Council should be to make wharfage free and induce a few "gunboats" to stop there the coming summer.

—Joseph Fowtie, mate of the Pat Rogers, never in his life used a profane oath or indulged in an intoxicating drink, or talked down in his boots. He is one of the best men on the river, and the above proves he is a model gentleman.

—It is now ascertained that the drowning of Capt. John K. Scott from the steamer Cliff, on Red river, was not intentional, but accidental.

—The Manchester Gazette puts this question: Why do Christian steamboats on rents room to keep a floating grog shop, when they condemn any man in the land for doing the same.

—Capt. John W. Cannon, of the steamer Robt. S. Lee, accompanied by his family is in Franklin.

—From Memphis to New Orleans cotton is shipped by river at 75 cents to $1 ₱ bale and oil at $1.50 ₱ brl.

—The Memphis Appeal learns that the Thompson Dean will ply the coming season between that point and New Orleans.

—Captain Wm. Braithwaite has bought the wreck of the steamer Shoux City, which was sunk a year ago below Fort Pickering.

—Capt. Lon. Bryson, of the Quincy, is visiting his family in Newport, Ky.

—Six hundred bales of cotton was shipped from Shreveport to New Orleans at 50c ₱ bale.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.

THURSDAY, March 12th—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER EXCHANGE.
S. SHUMAN ..... Commander
J. M. VANDERGRIFT ..... Clerk.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
R. & O. HOWELL,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, and Nashville.

THURSDAY, March 12th.
THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER MESSENGER.
S. A. COX ..... Master
JOHN KEPPLER ..... Clerk
Will have as Assistant above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
GIBSON & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For St. Louis.

THURSDAY, March 12,
THE TOWBOAT
HOOVER AND BARGES.
GREENLEE ..... Commander
Will leave positively as announced above.
Through rate 1.5 ¢ given to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For freight apply to
GIBSON & MACKEY,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agts.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul

SATURDAY, March 14.
THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT,
IRON MOUNTAIN AND BARGES.
WM. C. GRAY ..... Commander
The Iron Mountain is now ready to receive freight for all points on the Upper Mississippi.
For freight apply to
GIBSON & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

COAL AND COKE.

SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at offices of the above firm, or addressed to the Box 1743 Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Dickson, Stewart & Co
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty
Particular attention given to filling orders left at the above coal.

Coal! Coal! Coal
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to the Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Heaney, Watts & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hogan, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Bash, McCandy & Co., Reese, Graff & Co., Wright, Paist & Co., J. H. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
W. J. HAMMOND,
Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates,
Axles, Post Iron,
Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes
General Office and Works, 33d Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—87 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 436 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they have completed, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of a Lecture delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, and Chemical cures, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps, Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Charles Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to six weeks, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weaknesses, impotency, and all other diseases of the genito-urinary organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has diplomas in their office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 A. M., Sundays excepted. jan7-78

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only Harmless and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and imitations. Produces immediately a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor, sold by all druggists.
CHAS. BATCHELOR, Prop., N. Y.
nol1:dAwly—W

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution incorporated with a cash capital for the express purpose of affording immediate relief and permanent cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases of a private nature, whether contracted by indiscretion or otherwise. Consultation, either personally or by letter, free. Medicines sent by express everywhere. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Strictest honor and secrecy observed. Boarding for patients. Communications confidential. Send for circular. Mention this paper. jan7-78

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading. Its startling revelations, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marital infelicities, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, or 60 cts. by mail, send securely sealed. Address,
DR. WHITTIER,
96 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients.
Address Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. no6-78

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 896 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

FIRST ARRIVAL IN CITY.
New Crop N. O. Molasses.
CHOICE AND STRICTLY PRIME.
To be had only
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business, and solicit a continuance of favors to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business a share of your patronage.
WM. M. GORMLY.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
W

LATEST NEWS.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Exciting Debate in the House.

The Sanborn Contracts Ventilated.

Gen. Butler Rises to Explain.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

SENATE.

In Memoriam.

The Chaplain, in his prayer, said an honored son of this great people lies dead among us, and besought Divine Providence to be gracious to the shadowed household of the deceased and the bereaved city where his remains lie, that the nation might bow beside its deceased son, and be chastened into humility and reverence before Almighty God.

Mr. CONKLING, after speaking of the life and character of the late ex President Fillmore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep regret of the death of Millard Fillmore, formerly Chief Magistrate of the United States and Vice President, and that a Committee of three Senators be appointed by the Chair to attend the funeral on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. FENTON seconded the resolution.

Mr. HAMLIN advocated it.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions, Bills, etc.

Mr. GILBERT presented a joint resolution of his State, asking for the passage of a law to prevent unjust discrimination in charges by railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. HOWE presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the improvement of water communication between the East and West. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported and recommended the passage of a bill declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad acts of 1864 and 1866 that for the construction of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad lands and bonds were granted for one hundred miles next to the Missouri river, and no more, and prohibiting the issuance of bonds or patents for lands for any extension of said road, or of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, in excess of one hundred miles next to the Missouri river." Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) reported favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the commission investigating the District of Columbia affairs, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out ten thousand and insert five thousand.

Pending the discussion on Mr. Hamlin's amendment, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. FOOTWELL presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the Sumner battle flag resolution, which were read.

Postmasters.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the House bill to provide for the issuing and recording of commissions to postmasters appointed by the President. Passed.

The Currency Question.

The bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency was then taken up, and Mr. Logan, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Ferry (Mich.), who delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking or a national banking system.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Petitions, Resolutions, Etc.

Mr. SHERWOOD presented a memorial of the President of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association protesting against Mr. Frelinghuysen's bill regarding suffrage in Utah.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) presented a resolution of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri appealing to Congress to secure the improvement of navigation on the Mississippi river and its tributaries by ample appropriations; also remonstrating against appropriations of public lands to aid private schemes or corporations, and recommending that the proceeds of such sales be given to the States for school funds.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to compel West Virginia to assume and pay its proportion of the debt of Virginia at the time of the separation and organization of West Virginia.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to make a thorough investigation into the facts connected with Indian contracts. Adopted.

Mr. MCCRARY, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the apportionment of Wyoming Territory for legislative purposes. Passed.

Mr. FORT, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes within the territories.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the Chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. BECK. He reasserted the correctness of the statements made by him and disputed by Mr. Garfield in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year, and said that the appropriations were $219,000,000 to begin with, and to be added $4,000,000 extra for the navy, while the estimates only amounted to $308,000,000, so that the appropriations for the year were $15,000,000 more than the estimates. He also said that the expenses of the current year were in excess of those of the preceding year. He asserted that the appropriations for 1871-2 were $301,000,000, including $154,000,000 for the sinking fund for interest on the public debt, and all other items, and that the appropriations for 1872-3 were $299,000,000, including $150,000,000 for the sinking fund, etc. This left $140,000,000 as appropriations for the regular service of 1872-3, excluding the sinking fund, etc., while the appropriations for the regular service of 1873-4, excluding the same items, were $172,000,000, or $32,000,000 more than in 1872-3. He said he had demonstrated beyond a chance of mistake that the sinking fund was included in all the figures given for the expenditures of every year since 1870, and he said that Mr. Dawes had done wrong in taking back, at the request of Mr. Garfield, what he had said in regard to the sinking fund. He had no doubt that Mr. Dawes was glad to be relieved by Mr. Beck, in order to shield his party, and the newspapers had taken it up and shown how the gentleman from Massachusetts had been slandering his own party, and the gentleman from Ohio was again the hero of the hour, while the facts were and the books showed that the original statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was true.

Mr. DAWES said that the gentleman from Kentucky did not quite do him justice. He (Dawes) had admitted on the floor of the House that the gentleman from Ohio (Beck) was correct. He had since examined the figures, and was still of the opinion that the gentleman from Ohio was correct with this exception. The gentleman from Ohio had accidentally stated the sinking fund to be $140,000,000, while it was only $129,000,000. He, therefore, was glad of the correction. He did not think, however, that the gentleman from Ohio was correct in his other statement in regard to his comparison of expenditures from year to year. The gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) was correct in his last speech, and while he (Dawes) should be glad to have it the other way, he insisted that the figures did not carry that gentleman out in regard to the sinking fund.

Mr. BECK denounced the Sanborn contracts, the law for which, he said, had been engineered by Mr. Garfield, and then passed to the question of unexpended balances, and charged that the officials were withholding the $72,000,000 unexpended balances, and were drawing on the Treasury without the authority of Congress and against the law. He said that $319,000,000 had been appropriated for the current year, and that that amount was in excess $30,000,000 over the preceding year, and of a still larger sum over the year before that, and that the expenditures had been increasing every year from 1871 up.

Mr. BUTLER replied that if he were convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury had allowed money to be drawn from the Treasury on these unexpended balances in violation of law, he would introduce to-morrow a resolution for his impeachment. He would, however, consider, in the circumstances, and to argue that the law had not been violated. Referring to Mr. Beck's insinuation about the Sanborn contracts, he said he did not know who had engineered that bill. If it was the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), that gentleman had not done badly in that respect. He had seen in public prints that he (Butler) had engineered it. They did him honor over much. If he had engineered it, it was for the interest of Sanborn, he would have seen to it that Sanborn would have got the contract first. He had examined the voluminous correspondence sent to the House on the subject, and his own (Butler's) name was alluded to only once, and in a letter which did not appear in it. He had never recommended that Sanborn should have the contract, and did not know anything of it until after Sanborn had got it. If Sanborn had asked him about taking the contract, he would have advised him against it, because there were envious men, malicious men, lying men, who would insist that he had done wrong, that he would be abused in the newspapers, and that if he was sensitive at all, he would never get money enough to compensate him. But he had not asked his advice. The administration had been attacked in this matter by a corrupt press, egged on and paid by the very men who had cheated the Government out of its taxes. He went on to give the history of the law and the reasons for giving out such a contract. The object was to ascertain cases of delinquent taxes due from railroads, from whisky dealers, and from the heirs of rich successions. Among other things, the Erie Railroad had been brought to book for half a million back taxes.

Mr. FOSTER asked Mr. Butler how much had been collected from the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. BUTLER replied that none had been collected, because the Erie Railroad Company had set the newspapers on Sanborn in order to get the law repealed and to get up a row in Congress over it till the time for collecting these delinquent taxes had run out.

Mr. BECK asked Mr. Butler whether he supposed that he (Beck) had referred to him in connection with the Sanborn contract.

Mr. BUTLER—By no means. On the contrary, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for giving me an opportunity of stating what I could not otherwise have stated.

Mr. BECK—I certainly have never connected the gentleman from Massachusetts with such contracts; for if there is anything on earth that is apparent, it is that these contracts, from their inception to the present time, are bouyant with corruption.

Mr. BUTLER—Precisely; corrupt, as I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury was fraudulent in spending these balances. It is easy to say "corrupt." If you show me anybody who has been called upon to pay taxes that he did not owe, I will beg his pardon, and beg the pardon of the gentlemen from Kentucky, and that will be hard enough. [Laughter.] I stand here not to be frightened by hard words on this matter. If any man can controvert one single word of what I have said, I will be ready to meet him anywhere under any responsibility.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether it would not have been more in consistence with republican institutions and a republican administration to have removed the officers who failed to do their duty, and put in their stead good men, who would have executed the law, so as not to necessitate any such proceedings.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the question was in effect whether it would not be better for every body to do his own duty. He agreed that it was, but these direct taxes had been concealed, and never would have been collected but for the efforts of the contractor.

Mr. FOSTER made some further remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Butler as an attorney for Sanborn.

Mr. BUTLER denied that he was Sanborn's attorney. He had never been retained in a case by him, but he had hoped to be, and he would give his best services very cheap in helping to get taxes out of these railroad companies. In retort to Mr. Foster's allusion, he said at one time God came down from Heaven to punish a misstatement, and that was not because a man said what was not true, but only because he had kept back part of it.

Mr. HALE denounced the system of spies and informers and special agents. It looked to him as if the Treasury Department was run for their benefit, instead of their acting for the benefit of the Treasury Department. He would bid the Commissioner on Way and Means God speed in their efforts to repeal the law.

Mr. DAWES regarded the whole discussion as premature, and expressed his amazement that his colleague (Butler) had rushed into the debate and insisted on discussing the merits of the Sanborn contracts, when his name had not in any manner connected with it except by the public press, and as his colleague had proclaimed that he had no regard for the public press, he supposed he would have been willing to wait till the matter came regularly before the House. He denounced the policy of farming out the revenues. The effect of it was corrupting.

Mr. ROBBINS (N. Y.), another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed himself to the same effect. The country, he said, did not want such "blood money."

Mr. PHELPS detailed how, as an executor of an estate, he had been called upon to pay the tax on a reversionary estate before the latter had been settled up, and how he had to estimate what the amount might be, about $15,000, under the anxiety of these contractors, whose position he did not know at the time, to collect money in order to get 50 per cent.

Mr. HARRIS (Mass.) denounced the Sanborn contracts as disgraceful to the Government.

Mr. RANDALL said he had opposed the passage of the measure under which the Sanborn contracts were given, and would detail at the proper time some of his history. These officers had exercised their tyranny in Philadelphia in a manner that even the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) would hardly defend.

Mr. BUTLER—If it was bad, I will not defend it.

Mr. PHELPS said that on looking over the report of the Secretary on these Sanborn contracts, he found right below an item with which he had a personal connection, and which he had detailed to the House, similar items in regard to the estates of two other distinguished men in New York—Wm. Curtis Noyes and F. Edmund Penfold—and he presumed that the circumstances in those cases were similar to the case that had occurred within his own experience.

Mr. BUTLER—I appeared in the additional that Mr. Beck had connected his name with the Sanborn contracts, and he proceeded to give the history of the law under which the contracts were made.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to reply to Mr. Beck on the subject of estimates and appropriations, and as to whether the sinking fund was or was not included in certain figures, he asserting one position and Mr. Beck insisting on the opposite position.

Without the question being elucidated to the satisfaction of either gentlemen, or being made very plain to the Committee, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The first Pennsylvania Assembly met March 12, 1683.

....There have a "side-issue" school in the Colfax sub district.

....Taxes on the late county assessment will not be ready for collection before July.

....The conspiracy hearing will be resumed before Alderman McMasters this afternoon.

....County Assessors draw all the way from six dollars to four hundred dollars per annum.

....Some rich developments in the newspaper line will come to the surface in a few days.

....Last night workmen were employed repairing the marble pavement in the "front office."

....The Board of Health of Allegheny met last evening and appointed a sub-committee to have a dump boat built.

....The will of Mrs. Sarah Noble of Indiana township, leaving her property to her two daughters, was filed yesterday.

....We are in receipt of a communication signed "Tarpy," who has evidently made a mistake, by not enclosing his entire article.

....The remains of Warren T. Bradley, burned to death at the recent East Liberty fire, have been sent to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

....No end of country people besiege the County Commissioners to give them forcible opinions on the new style of full value assessments.

....United States Marshall Hall yesterday sold the towboat Hercules to Capt. John Nixon, for $8,600. The boat was built in 1864 at a cost of $40,000.

....Another re arrangement of the Prothonotary's office and the clerks will be unable to keep the run of the documents. Give the carpenters a rest.

....The Garvey well at Petrolia, by actual measurement, flowed three hundred and forty barrels of oil during the twenty four hours ending March 9 h.

....Very unsatisfactory weather—too cold for those who appreciate and long for the appearance of Easter flowers, and not sufficiently frigid to console the ice dealers.

....A branch meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Union will be held in the Third Methodist church (Rev. J. W. Ellis pastor), corner of Fifth avenue and Marion streets this afternoon at three o'clock.

....Instead of the Fire Commissioners *concluding to give* Foreman Steel, of the Relief engine $15, as the types made us say yesterday, *they find* him that amount in addition to suspension for thirty days.

....Superintendent Cordier does not see how he is the victim of conference so many one and two-year men to the penitentiary, when that institution is pretty well crowded now; whereas he is anxious to procure a few score of long term men for the county barrabry.

....To-morrow afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, those interested in the women's prayer meetings against intemperance, will hold an adjourned mass meeting in the Central Presbyterian church. (Rev. Mr. Gill's.) on Anderson street, Allegheny, for the purpose of preparing some definite plan of action.

....About four o'clock yesterday afternoon John Kelly, a driver for S. Snyder, attached to a light bakery wagon, ran off on Federal street, Allegheny. At the corner of Samson street the wagon collided with a truck-wagon, in which Kelly was thrown out and slightly bruised. The negro was thrown out and slightly bruised.

....A plumber, while working in a store on Montgomery avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, was suddenly attacked by apoplexy and fell to the ground. Dr. W. Uee was at once summoned and had him removed to his home, where the proper remedies were applied. His condition was slightly improved last evening.

....The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon and went out to examine Henderson street. They decided to report an ordinance to Councils for the grading and paving of Fountain street, from Federal to Sandusky streets, and another ordinance for grading and paving Henderson street from Sandusky street to Warren street.

PERSONAL.

....Among the list of officers of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association as published in the St. Louis *Democrat*, we find the name of our esteemed townsman Dr. Gale French, who appears as 1st Vice President of the association. Dr. French is a scientific dentist, well versed, and with practical experience in the profession that deserves this especial distinction. We are pleased to note this high recognition of his merits, and tender congratulations.

Save While You May.

Twenty per cent saved in the purchase of boots and shoes amounts to quite an item in the course of a few months. At the boot and shoe house of R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, you are guaranteed a saving of this amount in your purchases. Go and secure bargains.

One Man with Coble's Patent Cellar Hoist, can raise a package that in the ordinary way would require four men.

HOME NEWS.

Elections of Lieutenants.

Last evening at the election held by General Browne and Major Wilkins, of the 24 Brigade, the following gentlemen were chosen lieutenants of Knap's Battery: First: W. C. Corban; Second: James D. Walker.

Letters Held for Postage March 10.

John Brassell, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; C. B. Dotey, Steubenville, Ohio, 1c; Dr. Griffith, Philadelphia, Pa., 6c; John Muts, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; L. N. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Fred Osley, W. Newton, Pa., 1c; Rev. John Reardon, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Caplas Issued.

A caplas was issued out of the District Court yesterday for the arrest of W. A. Bunting, who is charged by W. E. Pidus with malicious prosecution. The accused made an information for larceny against Pidus some weeks since and the latter, upon a hearing, was discharged. Bail in $500 was given by Bunting for his appearance.

An Important Sewer.

Yesterday the Board of Viewers held a preliminary hearing in the matter of the final estimate for the construction of Transit alley sewer. It drains the Central Stock Yards and considerable of the Pennsylvania Railway track. The length of the sewer is 1,225 feet, and its cost $9,242 32.

Coal Exchange Affairs.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday and heard the report of the pool committees appointed to confer with operators relative to reducing expenses.

A committee composed of Messrs. Lysle, Schoonmaker and Wood was appointed to memorialize Congress for the appropriation of $40,000 asked by the Ohio River Commission. It is intended to use the funds when forthcoming for an experiment at Dam No. 1.

In Equity.

The Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, through its counsel, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the District Court against the city of Allegheny. The bill sets forth that one of the collectors has posted notices of the sale of a lot of office furniture and six mules to satisfy the claim of the city for taxes; that the company does not owe said taxes, and, therefore, asks an injunction restraining the city from interfering with the property specified.

Died from His Injuries.

On yesterday John Thompson, who was injured so severely at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, South Side, by the breaking of a windlass on Sunday morning, died from the effects of his injuries. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Officer Roger O'Mara, of the city police force, thirty-six years of age, leaves a wife and four children, whom he leaves in destitute circumstances. Deceased was regarded as a steady and sober man. The Coroner held no inquest, as it was found unnecessary.

National Educational Statistics.

We are requested by Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of the National Bureau of Education, to state for the benefit of those in this vicinity who are interested in educational matters, that the Bureau's supply of its reports in full is exhausted, and that they can only be obtained from the Congressional supply by application to Representatives and Senators, and as the latter can only send documents out at their own expense (54 cents on each copy of the report for 1872, and 40 cents on each copy for the preceding years) it would be well to enclose the postage in order to secure compliance with any requests that may be made for reports.

Young Kennedy Recaptured.

In our yesterday's edition we reported the arrest of a boy named Kennedy on the evening previous for stealing ten dollars from the store of Mr. Geo. W. Hubley, and his being taken away from the officer by some citizens. Yesterday he was made information before Alderman Graham, charging Mr. Hubley and his son Charles Hubley with assault and battery. Mr. Hubley also made information before Deputy Mayor Neilite, charging Kennedy with larceny. A hearing was had before Alderman Graham last evening in the assault and battery case, and the defendants held in their own recognizances for a further hearing. Officer Scott then proceeded to arrest Kennedy, who resisted and fought the officer, so that officers Welr and Atkinson had to be summoned to remove him to the lock-up. He will have a hearing to-day.

Prison Society.

The Allegheny county Prison Society met in regular monthly session yesterday at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Aside from the verbal and the written reports of officers and agents, little business was transacted. The society calls attention to the fact that discharged prisoners from the Penitentiary are frequently almost destitute when released, many of them hardly receiving enough from the State to pay their railroad fare to their former homes in the outside world. It is in this condition that the Society stands ready to give a little timely aid, and thus prevent the unfortunates from falling into their old ways. During last year sixty-two discharged prisoners have had procured for them special railway tickets—in all representing 17,060 miles of travel—and enabled to reach their homes, where, probably removed from the scenes of their former disgrace, they may have some incentive to reform. Of course, all this cannot be done without money, and it is to the attention of this charitable the society is commended.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening in the City Treasurer's office. The Controller submitted bids from four banks for the custody of the unexpended balances of the city's money for the earnest year. The bids for daily balances were as follows:

Allegheny Trust Company	4½ per ct.
Diamond Savings Bank	4½ "
Peebles Savings Bank	6 "
German Savings Bank	6 "

The German and Franklin Savings Banks being the highest bidders, the contract was awarded to them.

The bill of the Allegheny & Manchester Railway Company for $2,950 for damages sustained by them through the tearing up of Rebecca street, for the purpose of laying water pipe, and consequent passage of the Rebecca street cars of each by the city, was then taken up. After some further discussion it was decided to decline to pay the bill.

Mr. George Caddick, a property holder on Ohio street, Eighth ward, between that street and the West Penn Railroad tracks, was allowed an abatement of 50 per cent. of his assessment for construction of the Ohio street sewer.

A petition from Mr. David Orr for damages for injuries caused by him some months ago by failing into the gutter near the head of Federal street, which gutter was not in a proper condition, was taken up and referred to a sub-committee for examination.

Adjourned.

THE SWEENY ASSAULT.

Wunderlich Held in $2,000 Bail for Court.

Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of John F. Wunderlich, charged with aggravated assault on Edward Sweeny, who died on Sunday from intemperance, was heard before acting Mayor McMasters. Wm. J. Sweeny, a brother of deceased, the prosecutor, was examined, and Donahue, the man who was with Sweeny on watch the night the quarrel took place, when he was struck by Wunderlich, testified that the first stroke made by him with the poker was at him, but he didn't know at who the other blow was aimed. His testimony, as that of the other witnesses, was substantially as given at the inquest. Officer Redmond stated that both parties were very much under the influence of liquor.

Wunderlich was held in the sum of $2,000 bail for Court, Mr. Wm. J. Flynn becoming his surety.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Body of an Infant Found in a Vault —A Girl Arrested on Suspicion.

Yesterday morning as some men were engaged in cleaning a privy vault in the rear of the residence of Mr. D. P. Scott, at No. 83 River avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, they found the body of a male infant that had evidently been recently deposited there. A domestic, named Amanda Fleming, who had been in the employ of Mr. Scott, was suspected as being the mother of the child. The body was washed and cleaned and taken to the Mayor's office, and the Coroner notified. He summoned a jury, and the inquest was adjourned until Dr. Thorn could make a *post mortem* examination, to see whether the child was born dead or alive. The girl Fleming, lying in bed, also acknowledged to having given birth to the child on Monday, but said it was still born, and she deposited it in the vault in order to conceal her shame. The girl is twenty two years of age, and recently came from Butler county. The autopsy will reveal whether the child was born alive or not. The girl is under the charge of a police officer, and the facts of the case will be developed at the inquest, to be held at ten o'clock this morning, in the Allegheny Mayor's office.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

The Modern System—Interesting Session of the "Normal Class" at the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

The fourth session of the "Normal Class" of Sunday School workers was held in the Liberty street M. E. Church last evening, Mr. Sidney Omohundro, in the Chair. First came devotional exercises, conducted by Mr. J. B. Hubley, after which the "Christian Soldier's Welcome" was sung. The Chairman then introduced Mr. William J. Jackson, Superintendent of the Liberty street Sunday School and the appointed leader of the evening, who announced as his subject, "How to Study a Lesson."

An interesting exercise of an half hour's duration, developed the following outline: Remember, always to be grave and composed; begin all your preparation with your own heart; begin all preparation with prayer; get all the facts of the lesson; by the hard process of thinking draw out the particular teachings of the lesson, its doctrines, and practical points; select one great "central thought;" study your lesson with reference to your scholars; prepare a plan of teaching before you go to your class; resist manfully the discouragements you meet; close your preparation as you began, with earnest prayer.

Papers bearing upon the topic under discussion, were then read from Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D., of New York; Rev. H. C. McCook, of St. Louis; Rev. J. M. Freeman, of New York.

The audience was next agreeably entertained by a homily on "Memory," by Mr. Samuel W. Hay. Music interspersed, the exercises conducted by Mr. R. W. McCutcheon, chorister.

The next session occurs on the evening of March 24; topic, "How to Teach a Lesson. Specimen classes from the ranks of Sunday School scholars will be an interesting feature.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of officers—Moving Day Vacation.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting at the Hall 81 Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon. There were present Messrs. William C. Aughenbaugh, William H. Barker, Joseph F. Caldwell, Frank P. Case, T. J. Craig, W. H. Devore, Lewis J. Fleming, Samuel H. French, Samuel Harper, George W. Jope, Charles A. Kehew, T. C. Lazear, Chas. W. Lewis, James M. McEwen, Alexander Pilcairn, Gustavus Praetsch, Martin W. Rankin, C. J. Schultz, Thomas W. Shaw, David Sims, Charles B. Strain, John Wilkinson, John Wilson, J. H. Nobbs, President.

Mr Rankin presented a communication from the Peebles district complaining that there is dissatisfaction with the male teacher employed over the female teacher, because of his unfrequent visits. Referred to the Committee on Music.

Superintendent Luckv presented his report for the month of February, as follows:

Number of teachers employed, males 37, females 824, total 879. The enrollment was males 7981, females 7745; total 15726 average attendance, males 6660, females 6371, total 13030. This is an increase of 1082 on the enrolment over the corresponding month of last year, and 768 on the average attendance. The enrolment in the old city was 11027 and on the south side 4654. But two evening schools were opened during the month, with an average attendance 135. Highest attendance in any room 100 per cent; pupils not absent during the month 5268. Number corporal punishments 339.

Secretary Kehew reported that warrants for teachers pay for the month amounting to $24,187 03, and for sundry bills $492.45, since the last meeting.

Prof. Jillson, of the High School, reported the enrollment at that institution as males, 194; females, 163; total, 357; average attendance—males, 174; females, 146; total, 320.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

Balance on hand, February 10, 1874	$57,416 61
Received from City Treasury, 1872	744 11
Non-resident pupils	100 00
	$58,260 72
Warrants paid since February 9	24,969 92
	$33,261 72

The Committee on Printing reported bills amounting to $1,256 50, of which $1,251.50 was for printing two thousand copies of the Superintendent's Report.

The committees for the ensuing year reported their organizations.

Mr. Fleming, from the Committee on Vacations, moved that the schools close from the last Friday in March (27th) until the first Monday in April (6th).

Mr. Schultz asked for an additional teacher in the primary department of the Grant subdistrict. Referred to Committee on Teachers, with power to act.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution instructing the Special Committee to make estimates of the funds needed for the ensuing year by each of the departments over which the committee, have charge. Passed.

A communication was received from the Corps of Principals relative to the formation of evening schools which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Craig offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to draw no warrants in favor of such teachers, who have dismissed their schools on days not authorized by the Board; election days excepted, in such school buildings wherein elections are held.

Mr. Harper called attention to the Superintendent's annual report and read the following extract from the report of the principal of the Colfax sub-district schools:

"Owing to the rapid increase of the population in the eastern part of the school district, the citizens petitioned, at the last of the beginning of the school year, petitioned the local board to furnish them a *side issue school*."

The gentleman desired some information as to the definition of *side issue schools*; he had never heard of such before, and would be glad if the Superintendent would enlighten him.

Mr. Craig thought it possible the pupils issued from the side of the school building when dismissed.

Superintendent Lucky confessed this "side issue" was one with which he was not familiar—in fact a new "schute" on him.

After a few more of these humor tinged remarks, Craig finally indulged in on such ocea sions, the Board adjourned.

COUNTY EXONERATIONS.

A Law Which, Being Liable to Abuse, Needs Overhauling.

The Legislature in passing the act providing for the manner in which county taxes shall be assessed, etc., although it gave the community a rather good and effective law on the whole, still might have improved on at least one part of it. The section referred to is that which prescribes the rule of conduct in the matter of exonerations. As it stands now if it were carried out there would be a great waste of time, and the expenditure, it is calculated by competent authorities, would not be less than $10,000 per annum. The law substantially provides that before any person making a true statement desires exoneration, he shall appear before at least two Commissioners sitting as a Board of appeals, and produce testimony toward maintaining his claim. There must also be in attendance at this meeting the Assessor of the district in which the property sought to be exonerated is located.

It is necessary to state that the Commissioners are generally besieged daily by parties who are, or imagine themselves, aggrieved by excessive assessments, all that is done without the supposing of them now very considerable time is occupied. This consists of requiring the Assessor to make a personal examination in all such cases on application of the property holder, and, when proper to do so, issue a certificate, which is presented to the Commissioners, who regard it as evidence of the justice of the claim, and grant the exoneration. This obviates the necessity of holding the Board of Appeals, which, as already intimated, would find its hands full in hearing testimony, etc., and of the attendance of the Assessor. The latter, it must be remembered, is entitled to two dollars a day for all time spent in the service of the county, and if it has been the custom to allow the surveyors made, and which would not be made were the law enforced.

A law so obviously useless and which could in the hands of unreliable assessors be made a heavy burden on the county, should certainly be replaced by a better one as speedily as possible. The commissioners should not be compelled to remain in the false position they have been forced by stress of circumstance to occupy so long, and the city may safely say that Grant's plan and by rigid compliance make the law so "odious" to those who take an interest in the county expenditures that a hue and cry will go up for repeal.

The County Controller in all other cases so strict in passing bills has practically recognized all that is above stated by not objecting to the commissioners adopting the more economical and better plan.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

Not Quite Up to the Mark Yet—A Wrong Impression.

During an interesting discussion in Select Council on Monday, one of the debaters called attention to the fact that the new Constitution did not allow the debt of any city to exceed seven per centum of the assessed valuation. To this was added the statement that it was a question whether the city's debt, taking the Penn avenue bonds as a part of it, had not reached the seven per cent. maximum allowed. This created some surprise at the time, and has been since canvassed on the street, with a result, however, rather more favorable to the city than was at first, the impression generally entertained.

Taking the figures of the Controller, it will be seen that the bonded indebtedness of the city in round numbers is about $7,000,000. If the bonds issued under the Penn Avenue Act can be considered as a part of the debt of the city, that would increase the amount $2,000,000 more. Then allowing half a million for the streets at present under contract, and for which authority to issue bonds has been given (and that is a very liberal estimate), the total debt would be in round numbers $9,500,000.

Now it is altogether likely that the city valuation, as made by the County Commissioners, will not be materially changed. It is by them put down at $170,000,000. Taking this as the valuation, and the debt as $9,500,000, which is the outside figure in any event, the per cent. of debt is a little less than 5½. So the city has a margin of over two millions and a half to expand before the limit is reached.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Divorce" was represented, for the second time, last evening, before a large and fashionable audience. Indeed, the fashionable portion of the community appeared decidedly interested in the play, because, probably, the scenes are drawn from the upper crust society. The author has evidently expended much care and attention on his work. Knowing whereof he treats, as some of the principal characters depicted are not confined exc usively to fashionable society in New York, and may occasionally be recognized even in Pittsburgh. We presume the Opera House will be filled every evening during which "Divorce" is performed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The superior attractions offered by Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels continue to crowd the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity. The programme each evening is rich and racy from beginning to end. The burlesque plays, comic songs and dances, and funny sayings and doings generally form an entertainment which cannot but greatly please all who attend. The Sames Twins and the comic pantomime are immense in the funny line. Seats may be secured during the day without extra cost.

LIBRARY HALL.—The first of Caroline Richings-Bernard's Grand Costume Concerts will be given this evening, at Library Hall, Mrs. Bierings-Bernard was always a great favorite in Pittsburgh, and her presence, together with Pierre Bernard, William T. Tomlins, and many other popular singers, should certainly insure a successful season. The costumes in which the performers appear on the stage will be those of our grandfathers' and grandmothers' time, and most of the songs will be those of the same period. Seats are rapidly being secured at the Messrs. Kleber on Wood street.

Can Such Things Be?

Is it possible that boots and shoes can be purchased cheaper at the shoe store of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, than at any other house in Allegheny? True. And if you doubt it, satisfy yourself by an examination of his prices.

One Man with Coble's Patent Cellar Hoist, can raise a package that in the ordinary way would require four men.

Trunks.
Trunks.
No. 118 Wood street.
Liebler.
Liebler.

Coble's Patent Cellar Hoist

Can be seen on exhibition at Reno's terra cotta house, 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The following business was transacted in this court yesterday:

Reese, Owens & Co. vs. Owens & Shannon, of Greenoak, Allegheny county, petition in bankruptcy filed and the usual order made.

National Iron Company of Montour county, bankrupt, argument heard on the application for an injunction to restrain the assignee.

On petition presented a lien was granted the assignee of John S. Rich, of Venango county, bankrupt, to sell certain property subject to existing liens.

On application of creditors, order made for the examination of J. A. Erickson, of this city, bankrupt, and his wife, before Register Harper.

Hare vs. steamer "Stella," in admiralty, Lindsay, Murray & Co. were allowed to intervene.

Ackley vs. same, Joseph H. Gray was allowed to intervene.

Bigley vs. steamer "Oil Valley," James Petrie was allowed to intervene.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Ryan and wife vs. Barbara Bigley et al., previously reported, has not yet been decided.

Reed & Gilchrist vs. Clark, action to recover a balance alleged to be due on a lot of coal, has not yet been decided.

Gilchrist vs. Trunick, action to recover note, check and due bill amounting to $900, is on trial.

Trial List for To day.

Acorn vs. Allegheny City.
Reed & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
Aughinbaugh vs. Becker.
Pfeifer vs. Recher, et al.
Kelly vs. Bothewell.
Danker vs. Sinclair.
Sorber vs. Carline.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Storrett and Slowe.]

Zahniser vs. Cushing, heretofore reported, the jury awarded plaintiff $270.38 in each of the three cases.

O'Hanlon vs. the City, Allegheny, St. Paul's Hibernian and National Insurance companies, action to recover the amount of five policies of insurance, is still on trial.

Clark vs. Duncan, action to recover for work and labor done is on trial before Judge Slowe.

Trial List for To-day.

Zarnecki vs. Lohman.
Ackley vs. Dilworth.
Masaid vs. Mickle.
Simpson vs. Scott & Gisal.
Milligan et al. vs. Allegheny county.
Cribbs vs. Pellows, ex'r.
White vs. Heilbroner.
Heil et al. vs. Ruelzel et al.
Donniston vs. Palmer.
Crawford vs. Donniston.
Fisher Bros. vs. Beymer.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham, admin.
Fisher Bros. vs. Kountz.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judges Slowe.]

Hans Hartman, larceny by bailee previously reported, verdict guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

Annie Buckner, larceny and receiving stolen goods, not guilty.

George W. Williamson, larceny of a lot of coal, not guilty.

Patrick McCarthy, larceny of beef, guilty.

Charles Merz, *nolle contendre* entered to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday.

John, William and Samuel Black, assault and battery, *nolle prossqui* on payment of the costs.

John W. Kelley, entering Hussey & Co.'s warehouse with intent to commit a felony, guilty.

Robert Litters, assault and battery on David Lawler, not guilty and costs on prosecutor.

John McFadden, Railroad track, not guilty.

Samuel Miller, larceny of five dollars, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Sarah Reed.	George McCandless.
Thos. Walter.	Albert Gordon.
Carrigan & Welsh.	John Britt.
Michael Curley.	Christian Story.
John Regan.	George Donyhan.
Conrad Orth.	Edward Whallen.
Griffith Taylor.	Geo. Huffmann.
Andrew Beck.	Chas. Holzman.

THE SILVER-SMELTERS.

They Meet In Chicago—Pittsburgh Represented.

Last week there was a convention in Chicago of representatives from the silver-smelting and refining works of Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

Circulars had been sent to all the works within the union previous to the meeting, and a cordial indorsement of the movement was expressed by letter by all who were unable to attend. The real object of the session, outside of covering the common requirements of the business, was to decide upon some basis for making a ruling price for ore from the Utah mines, to enable them to supply all the existing companies with ore, and still maintain remunerative rates. The present felt that the business was being hampered, and in some instances killed, through the absence of any general action.

This business is of late growth, and, therefore, no mutual understanding has ever been arrived at in the purchase of ores, and the consequence is as stated. The present movement, however, is receiving the full encouragement of all concerned, and a representation of all the works will undoubtedly be had at the coming meeting in Salt Lake city next month.

At the